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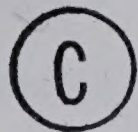
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THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA
AND CHANGING CONCEPTS OF AMATEURISM

by



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A THESIS

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled "THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA AND CHANGING CONCEPTS OF AMATEURISM," submitted by KEITH L. LANSLEY in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of this study was to examine the events which led to the formation of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and to show its subsequent influence on the administration and practice of Canadian sport. Because the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was involved throughout its period of major influence with problems related to the status of participants, the various concepts of amateurism advocated by the Union, and its affiliated and allied members were also examined in considerable detail.

The study was divided chronologically into seven major time periods which were determined either by significant events in the social history of Canada, or by major changes which occurred in the organization of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Hence, the chronological history of the Union constituted the framework for any discussions of social events, or changing concepts, which appeared significant in the development of Canadian amateur sports.

While it was found that the changing concepts of amateurism did have some bearing on the emergence, the period of influence, and the ultimate dissolution of the organization, it was concluded that this may have been less significant than other factors, such as improved transportation and communications, Canada's involvement in two World Wars and the utilization of sport as an implement of international politics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Words can hardly express the deep gratification I feel towards my advisor, Dr. Max Howell, for the assistance and inspiration he provided which enabled me to complete this study. Appreciation is also extended to faculty and staff of the University of Alberta who assisted me in my research and to those who served on my examination Committee. To Dr. B.L. Bennett, thank you for your time and effort in serving as the External Examiner for the thesis.

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To my immediate family I extend my lifelong appreciation for all you have given in helping me achieve my goal. Special appreciation is extended to Carmen for her mammoth typing effort and to my wife, Rae, for her active participation, support and confidence, I give my love and a wish that we may enjoy the results of our degree.

PREFACE

There's a breathless hush in the Close tonight
Ten to make and the match to win--
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in.
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame
But his captain's hand on his shoulder smote--
Play up! Play up! and play the game.¹

¹Henry Newbold, "Vitai Lampada" (Quoted by Peter C. McIntosh, Physical Education in England since 1800, London: G. Bell and Sons Ltd., 1968 (ed), p.70.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Courses in the history of physical education have long been part of the curricula prescribed for those wishing to study physical education at universities and colleges in North America. However, early historical courses were considered an insignificant part of the total program and were frequently taught by the oldest member of staff, as he knew the most history. In recent years (particularly in the last decade) physical educators have turned their attention to the social sciences and humanities related to physical education, and history has emerged as a specialized area of the profession.

The recency of this development was apparent when the literature was examined. Most studies have been of a first-order variety directed towards collecting reliable information primarily in the form of biographies and chronologies. Early Canadian works in the area depended heavily upon secondary sources such as those written by Roxborough¹ and Bull.² Most, if not all, of the early histories of sport in Canada were written by journalists, retired athletes and amateur sports historians, but rarely by professional physical educators. With the development of graduate studies in

¹Henry Roxborough has written four books pertaining to the history of sport in Canada: Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1953), Great Days in Canadian Sport, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1957), One Hundred-Not Out, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1966), and The Stanley Cup Story, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1966).

²W.P. Bull, From Rattlesnake Hunt to Hockey, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1943).

physical education³ in Canadian universities, the way was opened for physical educators to research historical topics for theses. Still, it was not until the early 1960's that universities, such as the University of Alberta, encouraged students to specialize in the historical area by offering graduate courses in history of physical education and by encouraging students to take relevant courses from history and classics departments of their respective universities.

The ensuing research has made physical educators in Canada increasingly aware of primary-source materials available and of the need for qualified persons to examine and interpret such materials. Already, much has been accomplished and a most extensive scholarly study of Canadian sport was produced by Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell⁴ in which the authors verified and supplemented secondary-source information with selected primary-source materials.

Davidson⁵ was one of the earliest physical educators to attempt an academic analysis of sports and games in Canada. Since the completion of his study (1951), a number of theses concerning sports and games have been completed and although many different approaches have been utilized, most of the studies were of the

³The first graduate program in Canada (M.P.E. degree) was offered by the University of British Columbia in 1946 (John W. Meagher, "Professional Preparation," Physical Education in Canada, M.L. Van Vliet (ed), (Scarborough: Prentice Hall of Canada Ltd., 1965), p.69.

⁴Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life: 1700 to the Present, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969).

⁵S.A. Davidson, "A History of Sports and Games in Eastern Canada prior to World War 1," Unpublished doctoral thesis, Columbia Teachers' College, New York, 1951.

first-order variety. Histories of specific sports such as football,⁶ basketball⁷ and skiing⁸ have been the most popular topics. Reid completed a provincial study⁹ and Hall's examination of women's sports in Canada¹⁰ provided examples of the breadth of approach which has been used to increase the body of historical knowledge of sports and games in Canada.

As the body of knowledge increased, the need for more detailed studies became evident and, since the implementation of a Ph.D. degree program in physical education at the University of Alberta,¹¹ detailed studies of sports and games in Canada have been completed by Lindsay¹² Cox¹³ and Jones.¹⁴ Lindsay stated, at the conclusion of his study,¹⁵

⁶Frank Cosentino, "A History of Canadian Football, 1909-1968," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969.

⁷Barry E. Michelson, "The Evolution of Men's Basketball in Canada, 1892-1936," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968.

⁸Rolf T. Lund, "The Development of Skiing in Canada Prior to 1940," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970.

⁹John E. Reid, "Sports and Games of Alberta before 1900," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969.

¹⁰M. Ann Hall, "A History of Women's Sport in Canada Prior to World War 1," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968.

¹¹The first Ph.D. program for physical education in the British Commonwealth was implemented at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada in Fall, 1968.

¹²P.L. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada, 1807-1867," Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969.

¹³A.E. Cox, "A History of Sports in Canada, 1868-1900," Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969.

¹⁴K.G. Jones, "Sport in Canada-1900 to 1920," Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970.

¹⁵P.L. Lindsay, op.cit., p.398.

that there was now [1969] a need for a second-stage, or a second level of study designed to investigate general influences such as technological change, urbanization, British colonialism and the rise of professionalism on the development of sports in Canada. Jobling¹⁶ accepted Lindsay's challenge and produced a detailed analysis of the effects of technological change on the development of sport in Canada during the nineteenth century.¹⁷

Jobling's study, like that of Betts,¹⁸ was definitely of the second-level as prescribed by Lindsay. A further study conducted by Flath¹⁹ which analyzed the stormy relationships between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was a further example of a second-level study in historical physical education. In all instances, the authors of such second level studies depended heavily on material presented in first level studies for the data which they applied to their respective concepts; for example, Jobling was able to rely heavily on the material and references supplied by Cox²⁰ and Lindsay²¹ as a basis for his study,

¹⁶Ian F. Jobling, "Sport in Nineteenth Century Canada: the Effects of Technological Changes on its Development, " Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970.

¹⁷A similar study carried out by John R. Betts in the United States ("The Technological Revolution and the Rise of Sport, 1850-1900," Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v.40, (1953, pp.231-256) received wide acclaim throughout North America.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹A. Flath, A History of Relations Between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, (1905-1963), (Champaign, Illinois: Stikes Publishing Co., 1964). (This was a published Ph.D. Thesis completed at the University of Michigan).

²⁰A.E. Cox, op.cit.

²¹P.L. Lindsay, op.cit.

while Flath was able to obtain much of his information and many of his references pertaining to the A.A.U. of the United States from the Doctor of Education project carried out by Robert Korsgaard²² entitled "A History of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States."

As the writings of Betts may have motivated Jobling to examine the influence of technological change on the development of Canadian sport, so too has the publication of Flath provided the motivation to examine the historical influences of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada on the development of sport in Canada. Unfortunately, a chronological history of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada has not been written. On the other hand, a considerable amount of information concerning the history of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, and its parent-bodies (The Amateur Athletic Association of Canada and the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union) was provided by theses such as those written by Cox²³ and Jones,²⁴ and by secondary sources such as the publication by Howell and Howell.²⁵ Therefore, there was an evident need to examine the topic at a second level and, whereas the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was concerned with amateur sports in Canada, the aspect of sport selected for specific examination

²²Robert Korsgaard, "A History of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States," Unpublished Doctor of Education project, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1952.

²³A.E. Cox, op.cit.

²⁴K.G. Jones, op.cit.

²⁵Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, op.cit.

in relationship to the chronological history of the above organization was "the changing concepts of amateurism in Canada."

Stated specifically, the purpose of the study was to examine events which led to the formation of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and to show its subsequent influence on the administration and practice of Canadian sport.

Because the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was formed principally to satisfy the need for an authority to establish comprehensive standards of amateur status, and to mediate in disputes concerning the eligibility of participants in Canadian sports, an examination of the changing concepts of amateurism in Canada constituted an important secondary purpose of the study.

During the early period of research a second significant sub-problem emerged; the problem of deciding what was the role and place of "umbrella" organizations in the administration of Canadian sport.

In order to complete the study certain delimitations were imposed by the author. These delimitations were:

1. The time period was established as being from 1834 to 1970. The parent organization, the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, was formed in 1834 and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada ceased to function as a national sports governing body in 1970.

2. Canadian amateur sports, and amateur sports governing bodies, were examined only with respect to their administrative associations with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

3. Relationships of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to other national agencies, such as the Canadian Olympic Association and the Federal Government, and to international agencies, such as

the International Olympic Committee, the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the international governing bodies of specific sports, were considered only in the context of the study and then only when it was deemed that such bodies exerted a significant influence on the functions or policies of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

4. Primary-source evidence was used specifically in relation to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the changing concepts of amateurism in Canada. Secondary-sources, written by reputable authors, were used to provide relevant information pertaining to the history of sports and the history of national and international events which appeared to have significantly influenced the functions or policies of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

The principal primary-sources used in completing the study were the Minutes of Annual General Meetings and Annual Reports of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and its parent-organizations. A complete set of Minutes and Annual Reports of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was collected dating from 1909 to the present and as complete a set of Minutes of Annual Meetings of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada and the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union as believed possible was also obtained.²⁶

Much of this material was collected during a trans-Canadian

²⁶A complete set of the Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada dating from 1884 to 1908 was collected with only the 1907 Minutes missing. However, only the 1908 and the 1909 Minutes of the Annual Meetings of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union could be located. A 1902 Constitution and By-Laws of this latter organization was valuable in helping breach this gap.

fact-gathering excursion during April and May, 1969.²⁷ In addition to searching for past Minutes and Reports, taped interviews were conducted with former and current officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Also, past and present administrators of individual sports governing bodies who were, or who had been at any time, associated with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada were sought through correspondence and visited where possible. In all possible instances, pertinent records of the respective organizations were either photographed, xeroxed, or borrowed and individuals were interviewed according to the outline included as Appendix A.²⁸

The study was organized according to chronological time periods based on periods of major change within the organization of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada which corresponded to periods of Canadian history in which significant social change occurred. There were three basic periods in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. The first period was from 1884 to 1914 and the outbreak of World War 1. During these years the Union was formed and was reaching a point of national influence when the entire Canadian society was thrown into turmoil by its involvement in war. The second major period was from 1919 to 1939 and this inter-war period was the time during which the Union was most influential and active in the administration of amateur sports in Canada. Again, the history of the Amateur Athletic Union

²⁷Some valuable supplementary records were supplied by Miss Mary Keyes (School of Physical Education and Athletics, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario) subsequent to the initial period of research.

²⁸Appendix A, "Outline of Interview,"

of Canada was interrupted by war. The third period in the history of the Union included the years 1946 to 1970. During this final period the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada lost its administrative hold over amateur sports in Canada and finally, in 1970, ceased to function as a national sports governing body in Canada. Each of these major periods was subdivided into a number of chapters, again, according to significant occurrences either in the history of the Union, or in the social history of Canada.

The study was justified primarily because of its contribution to the existing body of historical knowledge in physical education. The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was the first truly national governing body of sport in Canada and was responsible for establishing a national amateur code. The Union also served nationally by organizing national championships in a number of sports; providing those sports not sufficiently organized with a national affiliation; and serving as an arbitration body in disputes involving amateur sportsmen and amateur sports governing bodies. Perhaps of even greater significance was the role the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada played by representing Canadian amateur sports at the international level. The history of Canadian sport in the twentieth century was influenced, in no small measure, by the policies, and the enactment of such policies, of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

The study was further justified by the current situation in the administration of Canadian amateurism. The adoption of the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act, in 1961, together with the more recent Task Force Report, promoted considerable interest, and controversy, concerning the purpose of the five million dollars budgeted by the

Federal Government for the promotion of fitness and Amateur Sports in Canada. This study may, through history, help provide tentative answers to two questions currently causing concern at the administrative level of amateur sports in Canada: firstly, what is an "amateur"? and secondly, is an "unbrella" organization of sport made up of sportsmen, desirable, or capable, of administering sport within the country to the best advantage of all involved?

CHAPTER 11

THE EMERGENCE OF AMATEUR CONCEPTS

The Canadian sporting scene changed radically in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The changes which occurred were largely the results of changes in Canadian society. Cox¹ and Jobling² have described these changes in detail and have attempted to suggest reasons for the virtual revolution in sport and sports organization which took place. Both Cox and Jobling attributed much of the change to technological advancement which historians have been prone to refer to as the Industrial Revolution. No doubt the movement towards industrialization and the machine-age had lasting effects on the life-style of Canadians and it is little wonder that new sports emerged, rules were codified, competition was regularized and the participating population changed. Cox³ made the following observation at the conclusion of his study:

Industrialization in Canada saw the emergence of a commercial aristocracy and a laboring class which produced distinctions as marked in sport as they were in other social matters. However, whereas in the first half of the century the participation of the affluent class in traditional sports went unchallenged, the latter part of the century saw a massive trespassing movement, by the less affluent members of society, upon the sports such as lacrosse and baseball. Some affluent members of society found it more in keeping with their social status to move into sports which guaranteed at least temporary sanctity, such as yachting, tennis and golf. This movement into sports by the laboring

¹A.E. Cox, "A History of Sports in Canada 1868-1900," Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969.

²I.F. Jobling, "Sport in Nineteenth Century Canada: the effects of technological change on its development." Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970.

³A.E. Cox, op.cit., p.460.

class and the movement out of the "common" sports by increasing members of commercial aristocracy had obvious expansion effects on sports development. The base of popular, readily attainable sports became broader and the apex, comprised of the more exclusive sports, moved appropriately higher.

The intrusion of less affluent members of society into sports brought with it a different concept of participation to what had once been the realm of the wealthy. The change did not take place on any specific date, but, in the second half of the nineteenth century, a great number of participants in sports were working men and generally concerned with improving their material welfare. As leisure time increased, so did the number of spectators and they were willing to pay to see top athletes in action. Players and promoters were quick to realize financial opportunities existed and the skilled track and field athletes, rowers, hockey, lacrosse and baseball players, were able to supplement their incomes, as well as improve their social status, by participating in sport. This form of semi-professionalism gradually grew into total professionalism as leagues expanded, promoters staged more and more events, gate receipts increased and players found they no longer needed to work at anything but the sport of their choice to make a comfortable living.

However, professional sport of a type existed in Canada long before the close of the nineteenth century. Lindsay⁴ described the early forms of sport and leisure activities which were oriented towards work-activities and practised largely at the conclusion of "bees." Howell and Howell⁵ provided a vivid description of the excesses which

⁴P.L. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada, 1807-1867," Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969.

⁵Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life: 1700 to the Present. (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969), pp.10-11.

were common on such occasions, not the least of which was gambling. Many of the activities were individual contests: "Trials of strength were popular, as well as wrestling, running, jumping, putting the stone and throwing the hammer, the type of activity being dependent upon the country of origin of the settler, as well as his religious beliefs,"⁶ and such events left themselves open to side-bets of the winner-take-all variety. Consequently, as "bees" increased in popularity and became more frequent, the talented athlete, with some forethought and a careful arrangement of appearances at gatherings, was able to provide a useful supplement to his earnings.

Matched races and similar contests became extremely popular by the 1840's and 50's and a variety of challenges for staked bets were issued.⁷ However, except in isolated instances (such as the case of Captain Cameron) sportsmen participating in contests for wagers and side-bets were considered no more professionals than the business executive of today who plays golf with his associates for side-bets. The famed Paris Crew of St. John frequently rowed for side stakes before they won the world amateur four-oared championship in 1867.⁸

A difference between amateur and professional sportsmen was recognized long before the middle of the nineteenth century, but prior

⁶P.L. Lindsay, op.cit., p.6.

⁷Ibid., pp.138-142, (Lindsay, p.139, described a match in which Captain Cameron undertook to walk 2 miles within 16 minutes for wagers of £50 in 1840 and blamed a faulty watch for a miscalculation which caused him to walk again the following day when he easily completed the task and collected the money. Lindsay notes that "the whole affair was an example of a typical attempt to use an athletic event to hoodwink a gullible public, whose passion for gambling was a feature of the period.").

⁸A.E. Cox, op.cit., p.408.

to this period the concept appeared to be centered more on social status rather than on pecuniary gain for participation. The word "amateur" was derived from the Latin verb amo-amator denoting the present concept "for the love of it" and the 1803 edition of the Oxford Dictionary implied that some pursuits were "polite" and some were "impolite."⁹ In short, the early concept of the term "amateur" was almost synonymous with the term "gentleman," and this was well illustrated by the famous situation which existed at Lords Cricket Oval in London where separate gates and dressing-rooms were provided for "Gentlemen" (amateurs) and "Players" (professionals). Also, the Henley Regatta Committee, as late as 1882, ruled that no menial or manual worker came within its definition of an amateur.¹⁰

Consequently, with the coming of industrialization and subsequent urbanization which resulted in sports and games becoming the realm of the working classes, it is not unusual that the keepers of sport should become concerned about the "rowdies in the running game."¹¹ Sporting clubs, which were once an exclusive domain for the wealthy, were being somewhat invaded by the working classes, but, more seriously, were being challenged by new clubs made up almost entirely of members coming from a lower socio-economic status group.

From 1807, when the first recognized sporting club of Canada,

⁹P.C. McIntosh, Sport in Society, (London: C.A. Watts & Co. Ltd., 1963), p.178.

¹⁰Hylton Cleaver, A History of Rowing, (London: Herbert Jenkins, 1957), p.122. (This rule was not removed until 1937).

¹¹A phrase taken from an interview with Melville Rogers (Ottawa, May, 1969) who stated that "early definitions of amateurism were designed to keep the rowdies out of the running game."

the Montreal Curling Club, was formed,¹² an accelerating number of similar organizations were formed throughout Canada. However, early clubs were formed largely as a meeting place for local competition, and inter-club competition did not play a serious role in Canadian sport until transportation and communications systems were established.¹³ The development of a network of railways in Eastern Canada, which provided the necessary means of transportation for regular inter-club competitions, coincided with increased leisure time for the working classes and with increased participation in team sports of lacrosse, hockey and baseball, and the individual contests of track and field and rowing.

Baseball, imported from the United States, was always a working man's sport and subjected to professional influences in the United States from the 1860's. Consequently, it fell naturally into semi-professional practices almost from the time of its adoption and, "by the early eighties the employment of professional players, in city and town teams, was commonly accepted."¹⁴ Although lacrosse, and to some extent hockey, were considered relatively upper-class diversions, it did not take long for the concept of paid players to infiltrate these sports, as it became increasingly important for the prestige of the town, community or club fielding teams, to have a winner. Very often the payments and inducements to players were made indirectly as a local supporter would employ an outstanding athlete on the understanding

¹²P.L. Lindsay, *op.cit.*, p.vii.

¹³I.F. Jobling, (*op.cit.*), has a detailed description of the influences of communication and transportation on the development of Canadian Sport, Chapters 11 and 111.

¹⁴A.E. Cox, *op.cit.*, p.410.

he was to play for the team and represent his company in something of a public relations role.

Indians had proved themselves to be excellent distance runners, but, because of their station in life, it was impossible for them to compete under strict laws of amateurism. This was illustrated by the report of Will Whyte who stated: "among the long distance runners at this time [annual races of the Olympic Club, October 1873] were Keronaire, Daillebout and White Eagle, noted Indian runners who won fame for a number of years until the strict definition of an amateur withdrew them from competing with the white man."¹⁵

The sport of rowing was also experiencing problems due to professional domination. In 1872 the Toronto Argonaut Rowing Club suspended its regattas "because of dissatisfaction regarding the monopoly held by professionals on most events."¹⁶ The regattas were recommenced in 1876 when special events were held for amateurs and professionals. Unfortunately neither Hunter¹⁷ nor the Toronto newspaper which reported the event¹⁸ stated the requirements for amateur status of competitors. However, amateur rowing became codified in 1880 when a national association for rowers in Canada, was formed; The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Twenty clubs, mainly from Upper and Lower Canada, met in Toronto to form the national body

¹⁵Will H. Whyte, Historical Sketch of the M.A.A.A., (Montreal: published by M.A.A.A., 1906), p.vi.

¹⁶A.E. Cox, op.cit., p.411

¹⁷Robert S. Hunter, Rowing in Canada since 1848, (Hamilton: Davis Lisson, 1933).

¹⁸The Globe, Toronto, August 14th, 1876.

of amateur rowing and due to Canadian affiliations with rowers in the United States, it is not unlikely that this new body was modelled on the lines of the American body (National Association of Amateur Oarsmen) which was formed in 1873.¹⁹

The C.A.A.O. adopted the following definition of an amateur and so, for the first time in Canadian rowing, the line between professionals and amateurs was drawn:

An amateur is one who has never assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood, who rows for pleasure and recreation only during his leisure hours, and does not abandon or neglect his usual business or occupation for the purpose of training for more than two weeks during the season.²⁰

Shortly after the formation of the C.A.A.O., which brought together clubs involved in the same sport, a move in Montreal successfully brought clubs of different sports together. The concept for an association of clubs of different sports began in 1877 when Will H. Whyte, secretary of both the Montreal Lacrosse Club and the Montreal Snowshoe Club "in his reports at the annual meetings strongly advocated the two clubs joining together to procure a suite of rooms for club purposes."²¹ In March of 1887, two rooms were leased in the Montreal Gymnasium and the directors of both clubs reached agreement concerning the sharing of expenses for rent and alterations to make their new location suited to their needs. But, in no way, except by the overlap

¹⁹Frank G. Menke, The New Encyclopedia of Sports, (New York: A.S. Barnes, 1947), p.827.

²⁰The Globe, Toronto: July 10th, 1892. (This is the earliest definition available for the C.A.A.O. and it can only be assumed that it is basically the same as that adopted in 1880).

²¹Will H. Whyte, op.cit., p.11.

of membership which occurred naturally enough as each of the sports represented different seasons, did one club have any say in the affairs of the other. The clubs thrived under the new arrangement but in 1881 the Gymnasium Company, from whom the quarters were being leased, found itself unable to continue and offered the assumption of the mortgage to the clubs if they would also assume outstanding liabilities. The total amount involved was approximately \$13,000.²² The Snowshoe Club was anxious to obtain larger quarters and, together with the Lacrosse Club, they acquired the property on April 28, 1881. The Montreal Bicycle Club, formed in 1878, was anxious to obtain quarters and offered to join the alliance. This offer was accepted and finally, in June of that year, a charter was granted to the new alliance under the name of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M.A.A.A.).²³

There were 16 names on the original charter, among them:
 E.W. Whitehead, Angus Grant, N.H. Hughes, W.L. Maltby,
 A.W. Stevenson, R.D. McGibbon, H.W. Becket, R.M. Stewart,
 S.M. Baylis, the last charter member to pass along; T.L. Paton,
 J.K. White and G.R. Starke.²⁴

The M.A.A.A. expanded its membership rapidly and, on the "24th November, 1884, the 'Tuque Bleue' Toboggan Club affiliated with a large membership; on the 5th April, 1885, the Montreal Football Club did like wise."²⁵ With added membership bringing added revenue, the M.A.A.A.

²²Ibid.

²³Lloyd McGowan, "An Outline History," The Winged Wheel, Montreal, June 1956, p.3.

²⁴Ibid., (These names are included as many of them reappear in prominent roles in the parent organizations of the A.A.U. of C.).

²⁵Will H. Whyte, op.cit., p.111.

made many improvements and provided more and more facilities for members, so that by 1888 there were six "connected" clubs in addition to the five affiliated clubs. The six included: "1, the M.A.A.A. Dramatic Club; 2, Cinderella Club; 3, Fencing Club; 4, Hockey Club; 5, Baseball Club; and 6, Chess Club."²⁶ Facilities were provided for each of these clubs whose membership was limited to members of the association (and who had no voice in the affairs of the Association as a club). In addition, general facilities included a well equipped gymnasium, reading room, billiard room, indoor bowling, shooting gallery, club rooms for meetings and outdoor playing fields "situated at the extreme west end of Dorchester Street."²⁷

The objects of the Association, as stated in their Constitution, were: "The encouragement of athletic sports, the promotion of physical and mental culture among, and the providing of rational amusements and recreation for their members."²⁸

They did not mention promoting amateur sports. However, a statement by Will H. Whyte when describing the role of the M.A.A.A. showed clearly what was expected of Association members:

The moral influences of the M.A.A.A. are very considerable. Honor and fair play are inculcated, gambling or strong drink not tolerated on its premises or grounds: to prevent any chance of the former, cards were prohibited, its founders considering there were enough means of amusements otherwise. Pure amateur sports of all kinds is encouraged, and anything tending to professionalism or hippodraming strongly opposed. A loyal feeling for everything Canadian and national is engendered, and in fact no more healthy

²⁶Will H. Whyte, "Montreal Amateur Athletic Association," Athletic Leaves, Vol. 1, No.1, (September 25, 1888), p.21.

²⁷Ibid., p.28.

²⁸ Quoted in the editorial (p.1.) of Athletic Leaves, Vol.1, No. 1, September, 1888.

and strong moral organization exists for young men anywhere.²⁹

No doubt the M.A.A.A. was a powerful organization in Canadian amateur sport. However, as an organization it was restricted to the Montreal area and had only indirect control over its members in terms of their participation in major sports. The stated objectives,³⁰ and the above statement on policy, contained no definite rules concerning eligibility and, as Whyte pointed out, the M.A.A.A. was really a confederation of athletic clubs:

To thoroughly understand the position of the association and the clubs composing it, it would be well to bear in mind the constitution and the bonds of union which bind them together. In the first place, the several clubs have not lost their individuality in the amalgamated association. The individuality of each is carefully preserved, all the details of internal arrangement is still under the care of the executive committee of each. Each club holds its annual meeting and elects its own officers - in fact, the association is simply a confederation of clubs, and may be justly likened to the Confederation of the Provinces in the Dominion of Canada or the United States of America, the association keeping merely an apparent financial check upon each club. The affairs of the association, as before stated, are under the control of the Board of Directors, which consists of three representatives from each club, one of which must be their president.³¹

The association changed its role drastically in 1931 when "the modern trend towards professionalism in amateur athletics caused the M.A.A.A. to drop virtually every competitive team sport."³² From that time the policy has been "Everybody Play" and the current association is really an activity-club which concentrates on basic physical culture,

²⁹Will H. Whyte, op.cit., p.31.

³⁰See footnote 28.

³¹Will H. Whyte, op.cit., p.19.

³²Lloyd McGowan, op.cit., p.4.

lifetime sports and a pleasant meeting place for the sports-minded.³³

However, at the time of its formation in 1881, the M.A.A.A. provided a new concept in the organization of amateur sport in Canada. Members of the association were instrumental in forming the parent-body of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada (A.A.U. of C.) and the history of this latter organization was heavily influenced by both the individual members of the M.A.A.A. and the association as a unified body representing amateur sport in Quebec.

By the early 1880's sport had become firmly entrenched into Canadian life. National associations of such sports as rowing, lacrosse, cycling and football had been formed and the association of different sports in Montreal was a successful reality. However, the people of Canada had undergone drastic changes in their way of living and the industrial, urbanized way of life led to the emergence of a new social structure. Canada was still very closely allied to Britain and British ideals, but an ever-increasing influence on Canadian society was being exerted from the United States. Canadian nobility, the wealthy industrialists and the large landowners clung to British tradition and social stratification; the working classes and the emerging middle class were drawn more to the American concepts of equality and equal opportunity. Both groups were involved in sport and each sport tended to be dominated by one group or the other. In the 1860's and 70's the traditionalists were able to ignore the new breed of competitor, but by the 80's it was obvious that the organization of Canadian sport

³³Opinion expressed by Mr. G. Rattee, Secretary-manager, M.A.A.A., personal interview, May 1969.

was chaotic. Professionalism was rampant and each sport had its own concepts of amateurism, "and both international competition and national championships, in a number of Canadian sports, were in danger of losing recognition, by American, British and other overseas sporting bodies, as bona-fide amateur contests."³⁴

Three basic concepts concerning the difference between amateur and professional sportsmen emerged during the nineteenth century prior to 1884. The oldest, and probably the most difficult to negotiate, concerned the concept of social status; the idea that an amateur sportsman was a gentleman of breeding and independent means who had leisure time available, and was able to afford to play sports. The sports of his choice were closely related to those of the English public schools which, by this time, had become somewhat exclusive.³⁵ However, in the eighties there developed a breed of gentlemen-amateurs made up of wealthy young men who organized themselves and toured the country collecting trophies from an opposition of local athletes who had neither the time nor the money to compete successfully. One observer protested: "when gentlemen quit their usual avocation and make a business of athletics, they are professionals to all intents and purposes and are the meanest kind."³⁶

The above situation gave rise to the second concept of demarcation between amateurs and professionals; the concept of time available to

³⁴A.E. Cox, op.cit., p.413.

³⁵P.C. McIntosh, Physical Education in England since 1800, (London: G. Bell & Sons), p.17.

³⁶Quoted by H. Roxborough, One Hundred-Not Out, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1966), p.206.

train and compete. During this period, as is true of most periods, better than 95 percent of those playing sport were amateurs if for no other reason than they were not sufficiently skilled to demand a fee for playing. The "paid" and "gentlemen" players were obviously able to devote more time to training, had more time to compete (and therefore were more experienced in competitive situations) and consequently enjoyed a distinct advantage over their less fortunate opponents. As there were increasing numbers of the latter, due to the growth of sport and the increased amount of leisure time for the working-classes, they became increasingly dissatisfied with the situation. The rowing association (the C.A.A.O.) was cognizant of this situation and its definition of an amateur in 1873 forbade the amateur rower from indulging in full-time training for more than two weeks during any rowing season.³⁷

The third concept apparent in this period involved the paying of players. The straight-out payment to players was not nearly as troublesome as the means by which this payment was made. Betting had been a part of sporting events for many years but in Canada, during the second half of the nineteenth century, athletes were making their living from side-bets and "fixed" contests. Roxborough illustrated the graft which existed, particularly in track and field, when he quoted from an October issue of the Toronto Mail, 1880:

The Woods-Ross race came off at Guelph on Saturday evening and was a perfect farce and swindle. . . . It has been prearranged that no money would be placed in the hands of the stakeholders and that Woods would be the winner; it was also understood that

³⁷Supra., p.17.

the contestants were merely running for the gate money and for the swindling bets their backers might be able to make.

At one time during the race, Ross was a lap ahead and could have won easily had he chosen; but instead, he slowed down to almost a walk, and allowed Woods to pass him. After the race, the rink-owner had to summon a policeman to receive his rent, but several other creditors were victims of the well-organized swindle.³⁸

Rowing was also plagued by similar occurrences and team sports such as baseball, hockey and lacrosse also had problems. Baseball was a professional sport in the United States as early as 1869³⁹ and there were increasing incidents of paid players in the Canadian leagues, which reached a peak of unpleasantness in 1876. The Canadian Baseball Association met the problem in 1877 by organizing separate leagues for amateurs (non paid) and professionals (paid players).⁴⁰

Hockey and Lacrosse problems were not so easily settled and "under-the-table" payments together with introduced professionals on alleged amateur teams, were causes of constant argument well into the twentieth century.

By 1884 Canadian sport was experiencing severe growing pains and the time was ripe for the formation of a body to take control. The need was recognized throughout Canada, but, because of the distribution of population, the move would necessarily have had to come either from Toronto or Montreal. Members of the newly formed M.A.A.A. were well

³⁸H. Roxborough, op.cit., p.204.

³⁹W.G. Bishop, "The Evolution and Development of Baseball in the United States," Unpublished mimeographed paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968, p.31. (Bishop refutes the popular concept that professional baseball did not commence in the U.S. until 1869).

⁴⁰The Globe, Toronto: April 6, 1877.

aware of the situation and as the most respected and powerful sports organization in Canada at that time, it was destined that this body should make the primary move to save Canadian amateur sport from chaos and international disrepute.⁴¹

⁴¹A.E. Cox, op.cit., p.413.

CHAPTER 111

THE PARENT BODIES AND THE COMING OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA (1884-1909)

In December 1883, the M.A.A.A., largely through the influence of W.L. Maltby (President of the M.A.A.A. at this time), made the initial move to form a national body to control amateur sport in Canada when the following letter was circularized to Athletic Clubs of the Dominion:¹

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.
Montreal, Dec. 3rd, 1883.

To the secretary of club:

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the Association held in the Club Rooms, Mansfield Street, last Monday evening, 26th November, it was unanimously agreed "that we seek the co-operation of the Amateur Athletic Clubs in the Dominion, with a view to the forming of a Canadian National Amateur Athletic Association."

This Association feels that the Clubs are numerous enough to establish such an Association, and would respectfully ask your hearty co-operation - as well as the presence of three delegates at a meeting to be held in our Club House, Mansfield Street, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 14th December 1883. Your early attention is requested, and should you be unable to send a delegate or delegates, write us your Club's views as fully as possible.

W.L. Maltby, President.
H.W. Becket, Vice-Pres.
T.L. Paton, Hon-Sec.

Considering the date on which this letter was posted, and the date of the proposed meeting, a maximum of eleven days later, it was apparent that the M.A.A.A. committee used the term "Dominion" rather

¹Reprinted in the First Annual Report of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, Sept. 27, 1884, p.3. (Unfortunately, we are not told how many clubs received copies).

loosely. Considering communications and transport available, at that time, it was virtually impossible for delegates from Western Canada and the Maritime Provinces to attend on such short notice.

The initial meeting was duly held and twelve delegates, representing the following clubs, were present:

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, W.L. Maltby,
T.L. Patton and H.W. Becket.
Montreal Snow-Shoe Club, G.R. Starke, A. Grant and
J.K. Whyte.
St. George Snow-Shoe Club, W.B. Bulling, W.L. Mathews,
R.P. Adams.
Toronto Lacrosse Club, R.B. Hamilton.
Emerald Snow-Shoe Club, T.E. McKenna and J.G. Tumity.²

The Metropolitan Athletic Association of Ottawa appointed Starke, Whyte and Becket as their delegates, so even before the meeting was called to order it was apparent that the M.A.A.A. would proceed with their scheme as, of fifteen possible votes (12 present, plus three appointed delegates), nine were from members of the M.A.A.A. Furthermore, only one delegate, R.B. Hamilton, was not from Montreal. Proceed they did, and a committee consisting of three from Toronto, four from Montreal and one from Ottawa was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws and report back to a meeting of the committee on March 24th, 1884. H.W. Becket acted as secretary at this meeting and on behalf of the organizing committee he distributed the following letter to clubs:³

Montreal, March 26th, 1884.

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to steps taken at the Convention held in Montreal in December last, at which it was determined to form a Canadian Amateur Athletic Association, a meeting of representatives of

²Ibid., p.4.

³Ibid., pp.4-5.

Amateur Athletic Clubs will be held in Toronto on Friday, the 11th April next, to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws for the Association, and elect officers for the first year.

It is requested that your Club will send three Delegates to the Meeting, which will be held in the Rooms of the Toronto Fencing Club, south-west corner of King and Church Streets, at 2 p.m.

In connection therewith, we beg to draw your attention to the enclosed draft of the Constitution and By-Laws submitted at a meeting held in Montreal, March 24th 1884.

Respectfully,

W.L. Maltby, Chairman.

H.W. Becket, Hon-Sec.

Once again, this meeting must have been intended for representatives from clubs in Ontario and Quebec as the meeting was called for only fifteen days after the earliest possible posting date of the notice. However, the meeting was far more representative of Canadian sport than the initial meeting which represented only three snow-shoe clubs and one lacrosse club, in addition to the M.A.A.A. Also, a much wider range of centers was represented as delegates came from Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, Brantford and Kingston representing fencing, lacrosse, snow-shoeing, track and field, rowing and sports organizations such as Queens College (Kingston), the Metropolitan Athletic Association (Ottawa), the M.A.A.A., the University of Toronto and the military (Queen's Own Rifles).⁴

The proposed Constitution and By-Laws⁵ were accepted with some minor changes and the following were elected office bearers for the

⁴Ibid., pp.5-6.

⁵J.H. Crocker, ("Amateur Sports and Games in Canada," Mimeographed paper prepared for the Sixtieth Anniversary of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, 1953, p.17.) stated: "Although 500 copies of the Constitution had been printed in 1891 no trace of them has ever been found." To the author's knowledge, this remains true as of 1971.

year 1884:

President -- Wm.L. Maltby.

1st Vice-President - Jas. Pearson.

2nd Vice-President - W.C. Cousens, M.D.

Treasurer - W.L. Mathews.

Hon-Sec. - H.W. Becket.⁶

Following the election of officers, the President, Wm.L. Maltby, addressed the meeting and stated that the object of the newly-formed Association was to:

. . . .regulate such athletic sports as are not now under the control of other Associations. The Canadian Cricket, Lacrosse, Rowing, Foot-ball, and Wheelmen's Association cover these various branches of Athletic sports already. The aim of our Association is mainly to regulate amateur competition on the cinder path.⁷

It was appropriate that track and field should be singled out for control in the aims of the association as this sport did not have a national governing body and, according to Roxborough, the turmoil over professionalism in track and field was greater than in any other Canadian sport in the early 1880's. Roxborough made this very clear when he stated: "While the scheming and trickery in hockey and lacrosse were bad enough, the deception in athletics [track and field] was downright dastardly."⁸ Further evidence of the concern sporting administrators had regarding corruption in amateur sports was illustrated when Wm. L. Maltby stated that the object of the A.A.A. of C. was to regulate amateur sports; not "foster" or "promote", but "regulate."⁹

⁶First Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.6.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Henry Roxborough, One Hundred-Not Out, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1966), p.204.

⁹Supra., p.29.

The proposed standards of amateurism, and amateur conduct, were outlined in the By-Laws¹⁰ of which Article 111 and Article 1V were particularly pertinent to the concepts of amateurism and regulations to be imposed by the Association.

Article 111. - Membership and Duties. The membership of this Association shall be limited to amateur athletic clubs, and such other clubs as shall hold, during each year, one outdoor athletic meeting, containing at least three events, open to amateurs, and any club failing to hold such meetings will thereby forfeit its membership. They shall also have embodied in their by-laws the definition of an amateur as adopted by this Association. They shall also agree to subscribe to the laws, rules and regulations of the Association, and to abide by the rulings of the Executive Committee.¹¹

The above Article made it clear that the new body was really going to "regulate" amateur competition within member clubs. Indirectly, the Association also was promoting track and field (even though this was not stated as an objective) as each member-club was required to conduct at least one track and field meet,¹² with not less than three events, each year.

Article 1V of the By-Laws provided the definition of an amateur which had to be included, according to Article 111, in the by-laws of clubs affiliated with the Association. The definition was:

An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize, or staked bet, or with or against any professional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises as a means of obtaining a livelihood. This

¹⁰Although the official By-Laws are not available, The Globe, (Toronto, Sept. 30, 1884) published selected By-Laws and these were cited by A.E. Cox, op.cit., pp.415-416.

¹¹The Globe, Toronto: September 30, 1884.

¹²During this period "track and field" was referred to as "athletics" and this term is still used in a number of British countries such as Australia, New Zealand and Britain.

rule does not interfere with the right of any club to refuse an entry to its own sports.¹³

This first definition of amateurism made by an aspiring national governing body of amateur sports in Canada was oriented heavily towards the concept that an amateur should not receive any pecuniary rewards for his active involvement in sport. The definition also excluded the teachers of sport, but this did not conflict with education as professional physical educators were not trained in Canada until five years after the adoption of this definition, when the Hamilton School of Physical Culture was opened in 1889.¹⁴

The definition was strongly worded and set out in a negative form; what an amateur was not, rather than what an amateur was. However, the First Annual Report, together with later Annual Reports of the A.A.A. of C., indicated that the definition and requirements of an amateur were not irrevocable, as a large portion of the business was concerned with reinstating sportsmen to the amateur ranks.¹⁵ In the first Annual Report nine athletes applied to the Association for reinstatement, and of these, five were granted, three were rejected and one was still under consideration at the time of the meeting.¹⁶

¹³The Globe, op.cit.

¹⁴Frank Cosentino and Maxwell L. Howell, "The History of Physical Education in Canada." Paper given to the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sports and Physical Education, Edmonton: May 1970, p.21.

¹⁵Unfortunately, the early reports of the A.A.A. of C. are rather brief and the specific requirements for reinstatement are not provided, nor are the details of any specific cases.

¹⁶First Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.7.

The success of the association in its first year of operation may be attributed to two factors; firstly, Canadian sportsmen were concerned over malpractices on the sporting field as sports were being dominated by the professional athlete to the exclusion of local club members, and secondly, track and field was extremely popular and the Annual Championships of the A.A.A. of C. were the most widely contested, and therefore the prestigious event for athletes in this sport. In order to be eligible to compete in these championships, athletes had had to comply with the A.A.A. of C. rulings and from 1885, when the championship was recognized by New York and Ireland,¹⁷ these meets virtually decided the Canadian amateur champions in track and field sports.

From the outset, the track and field championships were prestigious as they replaced the major championships held by the M.A.A.A. up to this time, and these were already well recognized as the championships of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, "the Senior Athletic Club in Canada."¹⁸

Little of significance occurred within the realms of the Amateur Athletic Association during 1885. Once again, nine applications for reinstatement to amateur status were received and dealt with, while the major task of organizing the annual championships (in track and field) was accomplished and:

The Annual Championship Meeting of the Association took place on the Rosedale Grounds in Toronto on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 26th, 1885. The weather was all that could be desired, and as the records show, every event was well contested.¹⁹

¹⁷Second Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Toronto: September 26th, 1885, p.4.

¹⁸Athletic Leaves, Vol.1, No.1., September 25th, 1888, p.28.

¹⁹Second Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.4.

Three new clubs joined the Association and, as none left, there was growth. Of the new members, the Toronto Police Amateur Athletic Association became the third amalgamated group to join (the M.A.A.A. and the Metropolitan Athletic Association of Ottawa were charter members of the Association), but membership and organization were still largely confined to individual clubs in Ontario and Quebec.

The rebellion of the Metis in the north west, under the direction of Louis Riel who had returned from the United States after a fifteen year absence following "Red River Rising," made it necessary for the secretary, Henry Brock, and the treasurer, J. McLaren, to leave with their regiments for the trouble area. Mr. Lyman Dwight took over both tasks for the remainder of the year.²⁰ The rebellion, according to Careless,²¹ was quickly put-down, due in a large part to the rapid transport available via the East-West railway. Careless also suggested that this battle saved the railway, which was finally completed later in the same year (November 7th, 1885).²² However, it was some time before the east-west link had any significant effects on the A.A.A. of C., as it was not until 1893 that a west coast club, The British Columbia Lacrosse Association, affiliated with the national body.²³

Something of a national image was added to the Association at this, the second annual meeting, as:

²⁰Ibid., p.4.

²¹J.M.S. Careless, Canada a Story of Challenge, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963), pp.281-285.

²²Ibid., p.282.

²³Tenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Toronto: September 30th, 1893, p.3.

Mr. Starke asked permission for the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association to hold the annual cross-country championship steeplechase under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, this year.²⁴

The request was granted and, in so doing, the precedent of obtaining sanction for championships had been set. Championships, conducted under the auspices of the A.A.A. of C., therefore became national meets and winners would be recognized as Canadian champions by the Association and its affiliated members.

The third annual meeting of the A.A.A. of C. was held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on September 24th, 1886,²⁵ and while three athletic clubs affiliated with the Association during the year, four clubs had withdrawn "or become defunct."²⁶ The notable additions to the ranks of the Association were the Wanderers Athletic Association and the Royal Blue Athletic Association, both of which came from Halifax, Nova Scotia. This indicated a spread of the A.A.A. of C's. influence to the Maritimes, and now three of the existing six provinces²⁷ were represented in the organization.

There was obviously a growing concern in Nova Scotia about amateurism in athletics, as five of the six sportsmen granted re-instatement

²⁴Second Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.10.

²⁵The Third Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Montreal, September 24, 1886, p.1.

²⁶Ibid., p.7.

²⁷In 1886 there were 6 provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia) and 5 Districts (Athabasca, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Keewatin) in Canada. Canada: One Hundred 1867-1967. Ottawa: Handbook and Library Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967, p.23.

during 1886 to amateur status were from Nova Scotia.²⁸

Eleven amendments to the Association's By-Laws were approved at the General Meeting of 1886, but these were all minor changes which dealt mainly with rules for track and field and financial commitments of affiliated bodies.²⁹

The Annual Championships were held on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds on September 24th (1886) and new Canadian records were established in seven events.

1887 was a relatively uneventful year for the A.A.A. of C. "Two new Clubs joined the Association - the Red Cap Snow Shoe Club of Halifax and the Toronto Athletic Club, the latter now one of the strongest athletic clubs in the Dominion."³⁰ Further evidence of the "clean-up" in amateur sports in the Maritimes was evident from the number of athletes re-instated to the amateur ranks by the Enquiry Committee of the A.A.A. of C.: of the seventeen athletes reinstated, four were from Toronto, one from Prince Edward Island and the remaining twelve from Halifax.³¹ Cox³² suggested that most of the applicants for reinstatement were lacrosse players and track athletes. However, the principal interest must have been track, as lacrosse was controlled by the Canadian National Lacrosse Association which was formed in 1867,³³ and during this period

²⁸The Third Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.7.

²⁹Ibid., pp.4-5.

³⁰The Fourth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Toronto: September 24th, 1887. p.3.

³¹Ibid.

³²A.E. Cox "A History of Sports in Canada 1868-1900," Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969. p.416.

³³H. Roxborough, op.cit., p.40.

many clubs held track and field competitions. Consequently, just because an athlete from a lacrosse club applied for reinstatement, it did not necessarily mean that he had to meet the requirements of the A.A.A. of C. to be permitted to play lacrosse.

The major concern of the Association continued to be track and field and, through their Annual Championships, the body was gaining international recognition. Athletes from the New York Athletic Club continued to participate in the Annual Championships and, in 1887, they were joined by members of the Spartan Harriers Club of England.³⁴ The presence of athletes from the United States and England prompted the following resolution at the 1887 Annual General Meeting:

That the President, Secretary and Treasurer be a sub-committee appointed to revise our athletic laws, so that they may conform as much as possible to the English and American laws, and to report to the Committee.³⁵

The first move towards Provincial control over amateur athletics came in 1888 when the Maritimes Athletic Association was formed, with headquarters in Halifax. The President of the A.A.A. of C., G.R. Starke, stated in his annual report of 1888 that:

The cause [of amateur athletics] has, however, been much strengthened in the Maritime Provinces, by the formation there, with headquarters at Halifax, of an Athletic Association, causing the withdrawal from our Association of the Wanderers A.A. Club, and the Red Cap S.S. Club of Halifax, and we trust their efforts will be productive of much benefit in the future.³⁶

Although President Starke wished the new Maritimes Association well, there is some doubt as to the terms on which the new body was

³⁴The Fourth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.3.

³⁵Ibid., p.8.

³⁶Fifth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Montreal, September 29th, 1888, p.9.

formed. Four athletes were refused reinstatement during the year 1888, two of whom were from Halifax. Also, the newly formed Maritimes Athletic Association did not become affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. and, consequently, the latter body was no longer officially represented in the Maritime Provinces.

The split which may have occurred between the Maritime Provinces and the A.A.A. of C. could have been related to political feelings of the time. During the 1880's economic hardships were experienced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as there was little industrial growth and the "Maritimes golden age of 'wood, wind and water'"³⁷ had virtually come to an end. Leaders in the Maritimes were concerned that Quebec and Ontario were getting richer while the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were getting progressively poorer. Manitoba was in a similar predicament, and the general antagonism against MacDonald and his protective tariffs (which really only protected Toronto and Montreal) led to political separatism.³⁸

The annual reports of the A.A.A. of C. tended to support the concept that Canadian divisions were being experienced in sports administration to much the same extent as they were in economics and politics. The officers of the Association continued to come principally from Montreal and Toronto and while more and more was written about the successes of the Annual Championships, less and less of sport in provinces, other than Ontario and Quebec, was recorded in the Annual Reports.

³⁷J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.285.

³⁸Ibid., pp.285-290.

The situation was exemplified somewhat by the report of the Annual Championships:

. . . .held on the Rosedale grounds on Saturday, the most brilliant and successful event in the history of athletic sports in the Dominion.

There were athletes present from the following American clubs: New York Athletic, Manhattan, New Jersey, Staten Island, Detroit and Pastime, N.Y. Canadian delegates came from Woodstock, Brampton, Montreal, Ottawa, and E.L. Stones from Ulverstone A.C. England.³⁹

Also, at the Annual General Meeting, the elections of Officers for the coming year (1890) resulted in four of the five principal officers coming from Montreal, and the remaining one, from the Queen's Own Rifles in Toronto.⁴⁰

The Annual Meeting held in Montreal in 1890 was no more representative of the whole of Canada than was the 1889 meeting. Delegates came only from the Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; the Queen's Own Rifles Association, Toronto; the Toronto Police Athletic Association; the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association; the Montreal Snow-Shoe Club; and the Ottawa Athletic Club. Clubs listed as not having delegates were the Toronto Lacrosse Club, the Toronto Rowing Club and the Woodstock Amateur Athletic Association,⁴¹ which indicated that only the above clubs and associations were affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. at this time.

³⁹The 6th and 7th Annual Reports of the A.A.A. of C., Montreal: September 27th, 1890, p.4. The above quote refers to the Championships held in Toronto, September 28th, 1889.

⁴⁰Ibid., p.10.

⁴¹Ibid., pp.13-14, (The Woodstock A.A.A. and the Ottawa A.C. affiliated in 1890).

Such was the case with the 1890 championships, which the recording secretary referred to as the "Canadian Championships,"⁴² when the situation was described thus:

The games on Saturday might fairly be called a struggle between the two leading clubs of the Continent, the Manhattan A.C. and the New York A.C., out of which struggle the former emerged, with one point ahead of their rivals, the score being - M.A.C. 50 points; N.Y.A.C. 49 points. The Canadians were not in it as regards Championships, and out of the twenty eight medals only two seconds remain in Canada, Carr of Toronto, and Mackintosh, of Halifax, being the only ones to carry away a memento of the meeting.⁴³

Perhaps it was this situation that prompted Pearson, of the Toronto Argonaut Rowing Club, to move at the General Meeting to have the Championships closed to persons not affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. "After some discussion [the matter] was also dropped, as it was clearly proven that it was the foreign entries which made our meets so attractive and successful."⁴⁴ Unfortunately, the recorded minutes of this meeting did not make it clear as to whether the motion was directed towards foreign athletes, or Canadians who were members of clubs not affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. (such as Mackintosh of Halifax).

The executive of the A.A.A. of C. were concerned over the diminishing number of bodies affiliated with the Association and the secretary for 1890, W.S. Weldon, reported to the Annual General Meeting as follows:

Your local committee deemed it advisable to draft a circular and distribute it among the various clubs in the Dominion, with a view to soliciting their membership and hearty co-operation, and

⁴²Ibid., p.21.

⁴³Ibid., pp.21-22.

⁴⁴Ibid., p.15.

explaining the advantages derived in becoming a member of this Association, terms of affiliation, etc. This was duly done and some one hundred clubs and associations communicated with; but up to the present we regret to say that no apparent results have been attained, although your secretary has replied to numerous enquiries from these clubs and mailed copies of by-laws, etc., to them.⁴⁵

Although representation in the A.A.A. of C. was limited, the body enjoyed some national recognition as authorities on the subject of "amateurism," and, during 1890, the executive council ruled on a number of cases of alleged professionalism in lacrosse. Secretary Weldon made it clear in his report⁴⁶ that the executive "were ably supported in their work by the C.L.A., who supplied all the necessary papers."⁴⁷ This indicated that although the C.L.A. was not affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. it was in general agreement with the latter's definition and concept of amateurism.⁴⁸

In one instance, the executive ruled on a racial matter when they were called on to decide the case of Jake Leraux of the Cornwall Lacrosse Team, who was accused of "being a professional, and also an Indian, and therefore ineligible to play on a white team."⁴⁹ As this case was not submitted before September 8th, 1890, it was not decided until January of 1891 and, in the Annual Report for this year, secretary

⁴⁵Ibid., p.17.

⁴⁶Ibid., p.18.

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸Supra., pp.30-31., where "amateur" is defined according to Article IV of the By-Laws of the Association.

⁴⁹The 6th and 7th Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.19.

Higinbottom stated that "Leraux" had been declared a professional."⁵⁰

Athletes from the United States continued to dominate in the Annual Championships in 1891 and at the Annual General Meeting of that year it was resolved "to hold Spring Championship games to be held in some other city than that in which the Fall Championships are held, and to be open to Canadians only."⁵¹

During 1891 the Association was joined by two more Ontario sporting bodies: The St. Catherines Amateur Athletic Association and the Island Amateur Aquatic Association of Toronto. The affiliation of the later was significant as this was the first body associated with amateur swimming to join the A.A.A. of C. Swimming was not a particularly popular sport in Canada until late in the nineteenth century. "The first Canadian championship swimming race was organized by Montreal Swimming Club in 1889, and was won by the American, D.W. Johnson, of the Manhattan Athletic Club."⁵² Earlier in the century, swimming had been largely a recreational pursuit with occasional matched races over long distances for the customary staked bets, and it was not until the twentieth century that clubs interested in competitive swimming were formed outside Toronto and Montreal.

The Island Amateur Aquatic Association, formed in 1888, was not exclusively for swimming, as its main function was to organize annual

⁵⁰The Eighth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Toronto: Sept. 24th, 1891, p.7. (the minutes do not report if he was found to be an Indian or whether this was the basis of his being declared a professional).

⁵¹Ibid., p.4.

⁵²A.E. Cox., op.cit., p.330.

meets on the Island at Toronto to include swimming, canoeing, rowing and novelty events. This meet was, however, the principal source of competitive swimming in Toronto from 1888 to 1893.⁵³

James Pearson delivered a notice of motion at the General Meeting of 1891 to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. In part, the proposed amendments called for the appointment of a permanent Secretary and Treasurer of the Association; representation for each member-club on the Committee; inclusion in the Association of the Canadian Lacrosse Association and "any other Amateur Association adopting this Association's definition as an Amateur."⁵⁴

A sub-committee consisting of W.S. Weldon, P.B. Taylor and T.L. Paton was appointed to examine these, and any other suggested changes of the Constitution and By-Laws, and to report to the next Annual Meeting. The changes suggested by Pearson were adopted with the exception of appointing a permanent secretary-treasurer, which was considered an "utter impossibility. . . even with an assistant, in the city where the Championship meeting was to be held."⁵⁵

During 1891 there was evidence of a positive influence of the A.A.A. of C. in the West as:

On the 2nd May, C.C. Stewart, of New Westminster, B.C., made application to be reinstated, his application being backed by the B.C.A.L. Association, and on the 4th July his reinstatement was approved of [sic.].⁵⁶

⁵³The Globe. Toronto: August 21st 1893.

⁵⁴The Eighth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., pp.4-5.

⁵⁵The Ninth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Montreal: Sept. 24th, 1892. p.4.

⁵⁶The Eighth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.8.

This was also a further example of the A.A.A. of C. being called upon to rule on questions concerning lacrosse, and a further divergence in the original objective of the Association which Wm. Maltby stated was to ". . . regulate such athletic sports as are not now under the control of other Associations."⁵⁷

Lacrosse was one of the sports originally listed by Maltby as having an organization capable of conducting its own affairs. He also listed cycling, under the control of the Canadian Wheelmens' Association, as being in a similar situation.⁵⁸ Yet, in 1892, the secretary of the A.A.A. of C. (W.S. Weldon) stated in his report that he received correspondence in which:

. . . Mr. Armitage, chief consul of C.W.A. district No.7., Winnipeg, Man., wrote, . . . that as they had not any branch of the A.A.A. of C. in that province they had no way of reinstating men who had forfeited their amateur standing, and as they had two applicants for such, they wished to know with whom they might communicate in such case, and in reply your Secretary sent copies of the constitution and by-laws, etc., soliciting at the same time the affiliation of the organization which Mr. Armitage was representing.

Such instances as the above prove clearly the absolute necessity of having at least one club in each province, and [sic] Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, in order to facilitate the working of the Association, especially in the endeavors to abolish everything in the shape of professionalism from athletic sports.⁵⁹

Changes had occurred in the original concept of the A.A.A. of C., and apparently amateur associations throughout Canada were looking towards the Association for administrative leadership.

⁵⁷Supra., p.29.

⁵⁸Ibid.

⁵⁹The Ninth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.8.

Contact with the west was secured during 1893 as the British Columbia Lacrosse Association affiliated with the Association.⁶⁰ However, with this single exception, all other affiliated clubs came from Ontario and Quebec, and of these thirteen bodies only three were from centers other than Toronto or Montreal.⁶¹ Hence, the A.A.A. of C. was still not representative of the entire Dominion, but it did enjoy international recognition and exert considerable influence on amateur sport in Canada's two largest cities; Montreal and Toronto.

The Association's involvement with track and field athletics was expanded during 1893 when:

The past season saw the inauguration of the first spring championships held under the auspices of this Association; and the honor belongs to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association for holding the same. We have every reason to believe that these championships will be of great benefit to the Canadian athlete, and we trust that the clubs belonging to this Association will do all in their power to make these meetings a success.⁶²

During the same year the Montreal Garrison Artillery Athletic Association applied to the A.A.A. of C. for permission to conduct track and field championships for the Militia.⁶³ This further illustrated the success of the Association in controlling amateurism on the "cinder-path," as it was becoming the accepted practice to obtain the sanction of the Association in order to conduct recognized Canadian championships in sport.

Members of the M.A.A.A. had been instrumental in forming the

⁶⁰Tenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Toronto: Sept. 30th 1893, p.3.

⁶¹Ibid., p.15.

⁶²Ibid., p. 3.

⁶³Ibid.

A.A.A. of C. in 1884 and, at the tenth annual meeting of the Association, the influence and power of the M.A.A.A. was demonstrated. Charles J. Foy of Perth (Ontario) applied for reinstatement as an amateur and the sub-committee found in his favor. However, the Montreal members of the executive objected and the case was deferred until the September 30th meeting, at which time the finding was reaffirmed.

The President [of the A.A.A. of C., C.H. Nelson of the Toronto Lacrosse Club] was about to appoint a nomination committee when Mr. Paton [President of, and delegate for, the M.A.A.A.] informed the meeting that he had received instructions from his Association by telegraph, not to accept office for any of their members on account of the decision of the committee at a meeting held in the morning in reinstating Chas. J. Foy.⁶⁴

This was sufficient to stop the meeting, which was adjourned for four weeks. The minutes of the adjourned annual meeting held in Toronto on October 28th did not mention the case which had caused this unprecedented action, but the matter must have been resolved as T.L. Paton and W.S. Weldon of the M.A.A.A. were elected to the positions of President and Secretary of the A.A.A. of C., respectively, for the coming year.⁶⁵ It was of little consequence whether or not the original decision of the A.A.A. of C. in reinstating Foy stood; the fact remained that the annual general meeting of the Association was adjourned because the members of one of its affiliated bodies refused to stand for election to the executive.

A further precedent was established at the 1893 general meeting when G.M. Higinbottom was granted \$100 for his services during the

⁶⁴Ibid., p.6.

⁶⁵Ibid., p.7.

year as secretary of the Association.⁶⁶ The decision to pay the secretary an honorarium somewhat contravened the Associations ideals of amateurism as one of their executives was now receiving a monetary reward for services rendered to athletes and for the administration of athletic sports. As recently as 1892 the Association had refused to reinstate Mr. C. Ellard to the amateur ranks because he had "accepted money consideration for his services as trainer and coacher to the Druid Lacrosse Club of Baltimore"⁶⁷ in 1890. However, there must have existed in the Association's concepts of amateurism a difference between accepting money considerations for assisting a sport in clerical and in physical ways, as the proposal to pay the secretary an honorarium was unanimous and remained a practice of the Association, and subsequent similar organizations, until the ultimate dissolution of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada in 1970.

Relationships between the A.A.A. of C. and the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen were actively promoted in 1893 as the Association adopted a proposal to have a card printed in conjunction with the national body of rowing, which would have the amateur definitions of both organizations clearly set out. This card was to be distributed and "hung up in some prominent place in every town."⁶⁸

The card was duly printed and the secretary of the A.A.A. of C. for 1894, W.S. Weldon, stated in his annual report that:

⁶⁷Ninth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.7.

⁶⁸Tenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., pp.7-8 (Rowing clubs had long been affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. but mainly for participation in track and field as the terms of competition and eligibility in rowing were determined by the C.A.A.O. which was not affiliated with the A.A.A. of C.).

. . . .through the kindness of the Canada News Co., some three hundred neatly printed cards were distributed throughout the stations on the entire line of the Grand Trunk Railway; and as it was contrary to the rules of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to allow any such matter to ornament the walls of their stations, your Secretary mailed to every available R.R. shop, factory, mill or club house, from Halifax to Vancouver, some two hundred others, so we believe that this part of the work, at least, has been a success. Whether it will attain the object in view, remains to be told.⁶⁹

During 1894 the number of affiliated bodies increased as the Quebec Amateur Athletic Association and the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, of Montreal, joined the A.A.A. of C.⁷⁰ Reporting on membership, secretary Weldon expressed the hope:

. . . .that this is but the thin edge of the wedge of clubs that will soon be found swelling our ranks, as it is our earnest desire to control amateur athletics in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, under one governing body, remindful of the motto that "Union is Strength."⁷¹

This sentiment reflected that the Association's aim, hope and aspiration remained, as it had from 1884, to control amateur athletics. Mindful of the instances in which the Association had made rulings involving competitors in a variety of sports, "athletics" still referred primarily to "track and field."

The pre-occupation with track and field was illustrated by the amendments to the Association's By-Laws adopted at the Annual General Meeting of 1894. Seven changes were made to the "General Rules of Athletics."

⁶⁹Eleventh Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Montreal: September 29th 1894, p.3.

⁷⁰Ibid., p.6.

⁷¹Ibid.

⁷²Ibid., p.8. - An interesting rule change in athletics was related to the hammer-throw when it was resolved that: "The length of the handle and head, combined, shall be four feet," (eliminating the words, "The handle shall be of wood").

In 1895 the Canadian Wheelmen's Association introduced a new concept into defining an amateur as they divided competitive cyclists into three classes as follows: Class A cyclists, who were strict amateurs; Class B cyclists, who were those employed by cycle firms; and Class C cyclists, who were true professionals for whom cycling was a livelihood.⁷³ The question of a Class B amateur, according to the rulings of the C.W.A., belonging to amateur clubs caused concern at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the A.A.A. of C. The minutes reported:

A lengthy discussion took place by the gentlemen present as to what action this Association would take in regard to Class "B" men of the Wheelmen Association. The following resolution was adopted:

The attention of this meeting having been called to Art.IV of the Constitution of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, which declares "that an amateur is one who has never pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood," and the attention of this meeting having been further called to the fact that the recognition of those known as Class "B" bicycle riders, appears to be a violation of this rule, it is moved by C.H. Nelson, and seconded by Mr. Freeland, that a sub-committee of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada . . . be appointed to confer with a committee of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association to point out Art.IV of the . . . Constitution and endeavor to take such action as will remove the difficulty.⁷⁴

The sub-committee of the A.A.A. of C. was never called upon as the secretary, E. Herbert Brown, stated in his annual report the following year that:

. . . the C.W.A. took up the matter themselves early in the year, and at their Annual Meeting in April they settled this question satisfactorily by abolishing Class "B", and making their definition of an amateur in accord with that of our Association.⁷⁵

⁷³A.E. Cox, op.cit., p.67.

⁷⁴Twelfth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Toronto: October 5th 1895, p.7.

⁷⁵Thirteenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Montreal: October 3rd 1896, p.3.

Once again, the influence of the A.A.A. of C. was demonstrated as the Canadian Wheelmen's Association was an independent national governing body of an extremely popular sport at this time⁷⁶ which was not affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. but yet, rather than oppose the ideals of this Association, they accepted the A.A.A. of C's. definition of amateurism. Perhaps this was the best definition available but the compliance may have been prompted by the A.A.A. of C's. power through unofficial international affiliations and its control over track and field athletics.

The year 1896 was particularly significant for the development of amateur sport throughout the world for, on April 6th of this year, the first Modern Olympic Festival was officially opened by King George of Greece in the new Olympic Stadium in Athens.⁷⁷ The opening ceremony was a culmination of the efforts of the French Baron, Pierre de Coubertin, who conceived the idea in 1892. In 1894 he called a meeting in Paris of delegates of athletic associations of all countries and those who attended formed an International Olympic Committee.

Baron de Coubertin made the following observations of the first Modern Olympiad:⁷⁸

The Olympic Games still do not exercise their influence in the world in general, but I am profoundly convinced that this will come to be. This was the reason that prompted me to found them. Modern athletics must be endowed with unity and uniformity. Those who have

⁷⁶A.E. Cox, op.cit., pp.67-70.

⁷⁷Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963), pp.12-13.

⁷⁸Pierre de Coubertin, "The Olympic Games of 1896" reprinted in News Bulletin, No.80, Mexican Olympic Committee, 1968, pp.46-47.

witnessed the rebirth of sports in this century [the nineteenth century] know very well that there is discord among the different countries. Each one has its own rules. It is not even possible to decide who is an amateur and who is not. All over the world interminable controversy provides material for dozens of periodicals and magazines. Professionalism tends to increase in this deplorable situation. Men dedicate their lives to one sport in particular, they become rich practicing [sic] it and they deprive it of nobility, destroying the balance of man by making muscle prevail over the mind.

No education may be considered good and complete in these democratic times without the help of athletics. In order for sports to carry out their educational role, they must be based on a complete disinterest and a feeling of honor.

If we are to protect athletics from the evils which threaten it, we must end the disputes among amateurs and unite them so they may reveal their abilities in frequent international encounters. But, which country can impose its rules and customs on the rest? Each country will have the opportunity to organize them. Athletes from all over the world, meeting every four years in these events, inspired by the memories of the past, will seek the honor of victory as the only compensation. The ideas I have expressed encouraged me to revive the Olympic Games. It took a great deal of effort. If they prosper, as I believe they will, with the help of all civilized countries, they will be a definite, though indirect factor, towards achieving universal peace. In the ancient cultures, the Olympic Games controlled athletics and favored peace. It is not unrealistic to seek similar benefits in them for the future.

Although Canada was not represented at either the 1894 meeting or the 1896 Games, the concepts proposed by Baron de Coubertin, the Olympic ideal and the International Olympic Committee's rulings on eligibility played a major role in determining Canadian policies on amateurism and on the development of central sports governing bodies in Canada. Bedecki⁷⁹ pointed out that the Paris Conference of 1894 reassured the members of the A.A.A. of C. in their quest for pure

⁷⁹T. Bedecki, "An Examination of the Amateur Code in Canada," Unpublished paper prepared for the Department of National Health and Welfare, Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate, Ottawa, 1968, p.4.

amateurism in sports and assisted them considerably in enforcing these principles. Canadians were, according to Roxborough,⁸⁰ interested in the Olympics of 1896 and it was rather a lack of finances than a lack of interest and talent which prohibited them from sending teams to the 1896 Games in Athens and the 1900 Games in Paris. However, the interest was not official in 1896 as far as the A.A.A. of C. was concerned as the First Modern Olympiad was not referred to in any way in the Association's Annual Report for this year.

At the 1896 Annual General Meeting members of the A.A.A. of C. realized that there was no provision in the organization for junior membership. This was made apparent when the Canadian Schools Amateur Athletic Association requested affiliation which had to be refused, but not before it was moved by Inspector Stark that the incoming Executive should investigate the matter further.⁸¹

The problems of reinstatement were ever present, although it was noted⁸² that there were very few applicants during the 1896 athletic season. But the problem of investigating applicants for reinstatement must have become onerous as:

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of changing the by-laws relating to reinstatement to amateur ranks, and Inspector Stark recommended that any one accused of professionalism should be suspended for a certain time from the amateur ranks, in which time the party accused must prove his innocence, thereby throwing the onus of the work on the party accused instead of on the Executive.⁸³

⁸⁰Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.19.

⁸¹Thirteenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.6.

⁸²Ibid., p.3.

⁸³Ibid., p.7.

This suggestion implied that the party accused of professionalism was guilty until he proved himself innocent, which was an unusual proposal to come from a member of the Toronto Police Amateur Athletic Association. However, at this time it was only a suggestion and was not proposed as a change to the Association's by-laws, nor was Stark's suggestion adopted by the committee which revised the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association in November, 1896.⁸⁴

Article 11 of the revised Constitution and By-Laws revealed a concept of a broader role of the A.A.A. of C. in the administration of amateur sports in Canada. Article 11 stated:⁸⁵

The objects of this Association shall be the encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in Canada.

The advancement and improvement of athletic sports among amateurs.

The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test or [sic] amateur standing and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction.

The institution, regulation and awarding of the Amateur Athletic Championships of Canada.

The protection of the mutual interests of its [members].⁸⁶

No longer was the stated object of the Association merely to control amateur competition; no longer were they restricting themselves to the "cinder-path." Now the Association had adopted an objective to advance and improve athletic sports. Nor did the objectives limit the Association

⁸⁴A.A.A. of C., Constitution, By-Laws and Laws of Athletics, November, 1896, (Revised edition).

⁸⁵Ibid., p.3.

⁸⁶The final word was unreadable in the copy of the publication in the author's possession.

to the field of sport; the adopted objectives had committed members of the A.A.A. of C. to promote physical exercise and physical education in Canada.

Article 1V of the Constitution ('Definition of an Amateur') was exactly the same as article 1V of the original By-Laws adopted in 1884,⁸⁷ with the exception of the concluding statement, and defined an amateur thus:

An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or staked bet, or with or against a professional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood; or who has never entered any competition under a name other than his own.⁸⁸

Therefore, while the emphasis was placed on the amount of financial gain through sport as a criterion for determining the status of competitors, there was no significant change in the overall concept of amateurism. The correlation between amateur athletes and gentlemen was still evident in 1896 as the first of the "general rules" of the Laws of Athletics stated:⁸⁹

If during any athletic contest under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association, a competitor shall conduct himself in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, or offensive to the officials, spectators or competitors, the referee shall have the power to disqualify him from further competition at the meeting, and if he thinks the offence worthy of further punishment, shall promptly make a detailed statement to the Executive Committee.

However, by 1896 an athlete could not lose his amateur status for behaving in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, but he could be suspended from competition

The A.A.A. of C. continued a rather severe policy of deciding the

⁸⁷Supra., pp.30-31.

⁸⁸A.A.A. of C., Constitution, By-Laws and Laws of Athletics, op.cit., p.4.

⁸⁹Ibid., p.33.

fate of an athlete who wished to be reinstated to the amateur ranks.

Article VI of the By-Laws of the A.A.A. of C. published in 1896⁹⁰

prescribed in detail the steps that had to be taken if an athlete was accused of being a professional or if he wished to be considered for reinstatement to the amateur ranks.

In the event of any application for a decision of the Executive Committee upon the status of any athlete, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint a sub-committee of three to investigate the case. This Committee shall report within ten days to the Secretary, who shall thereupon forward by registered letter to each member of the Executive Committee, a copy of the said report, with a request that they notify him of their concurrence or otherwise, within ten days after the mailing of said copies.

.
 . . . each reply to Secretary's request being equivalent to a vote, and three-fourths vote (being 11) shall disqualify or sustain the status of the athlete in question.

.
 Any person whose amateur standing is being investigated shall receive at least ten days notice if a meeting is to be called at which his case will be decided, so that he may be present should he desire to and submit his own statement. He must also answer all questions asked him by the Committee.

The expenses attending such investigations shall be borne by the club or individual making the application.

The year 1896 not only saw the reintroduction of the Olympic Games and a revised Constitution of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. In addition:

. . . . It witnessed the revival of world trade and the return of prosperity to the Dominion. In fact, Canada embarked on the greatest boom it had yet known. A new tide of immigration set in, the West was rapidly occupied, and all parts of the country flourished.⁹¹

Perhaps the principal reason for Canada's economic revival was the industrial boom taking place in Western Europe. More and more of the

⁹⁰Ibid., pp.12-15.

⁹¹J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.301.

European people were employed in industry, which resulted in a decline in farming. Canada was an agricultural land and the newly settled west provided ideal conditions for the production of grain, and sufficient open land to graze cattle. The C.P. railway provided transport for produce to the shipping centers of Eastern Canada.

In the world of sport, the revival of economic prosperity coincided with an outbreak of professionalism. Lacrosse appeared to be the sport in which participants had the greatest difficulty in maintaining their amateur status. E. Herbert Brown, secretary of the A.A.A. of C., began his annual report in 1898 thus:⁹²

The important event of the past year was the wholesale suspension from the Amateur Ranks of the playing members of the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa for infringements of the Amateur Rules, upon information which developed in court testimony.

At the last Annual Meeting [1897] of this Association it was resolved to transfer five members of the above club to the Professional Class.

Further developments revealed the fact that this club had made professionals of their whole senior team who represented them in the season of 1896, and your Executive lost no time in suspending those players from competing in amateur events.

Nor were track and field athletes immune from disqualification, as Brown reported⁹³ that:

Another exposure was recently made by the Olympic Athletic Club of Winnipeg, when it was discovered that a number of their members had accepted cash prizes for competing in athletic sports on 7th September, 1896.

During the 1897-98 term of office for the Executive members of the A.A.A. of C., they suspended, for one reason or another, thirty-five

⁹²Fifteenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., Montreal: Sept. 24th, 1898, p.3.

⁹³Ibid.

athletes, reinstated nine athletes and left the cases of another two athletes for the incoming Executive to decide;⁹⁴ a total of forty-six athletes which, as Brown pointed out, was "more than the usual number"⁹⁵

Athletes from the United States had been competing in the Canadian Championships (and winning most of the events) since the Second Annual Championships held on the "Rosedale Grounds in Toronto on Saturday afternoon, September 26th, 1885;"⁹⁶ athletes from New York finished first or second in nine of the fourteen events at this meet.⁹⁷ At this time (1885) amateur athletics in the United States were controlled by the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America which had formed under the patronage of the New York Athletic Club in 1879.⁹⁸ However, this organization lost control of athletics in 1886 when the New York Athletic Club withdrew because of "unethical practices of some of the Executive Committee which had worked to the disadvantage of the New York Athletic Club."⁹⁹ In the year 1888 the control of amateur

⁹⁴Ibid., p.4.

⁹⁵Ibid.

⁹⁶"Second Annual Championship Meeting of the Association," cited in the Second Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.4.

⁹⁷Ibid., pp.5-7.

⁹⁸Arnold W. Flath, A History of the Relations Between the N.C.A.A. and the A.A.U. of the U.S. (1905-1963), (Champaign: Stipes Publishing Co., 1964), p.13.

⁹⁹Robert Korsgaard, "A History of the A.A.U. of the U.S.," Unpublished D. Ed. project, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1952 (cited by Arnold W. Flath, Ibid.).

athletics in the United States passed into the hands of the newly formed Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.¹⁰⁰

Because of the relationships which existed between the amateur athletic clubs of Eastern Canada and similar bodies in Eastern United States, and because of the importance placed on U.S. competition for Canadian athletes (probably considered more important for drawing spectators than for providing experienced competition for the Canadians) the A.A.A. of C. found it desirable to form an alliance with the A.A.U. of the U.S. According to Secretary Brown in his annual report of 1898:¹⁰¹

This Alliance which was a voluntary proposal on the part of the A.A.U. strengthens both bodies, and your Executive greatly appreciated the action of the A.A.U. for the honor conferred on our Association, by allowing one of our delegates to be selected as a member of their Board of Governors.

We hope that this Alliance will result in the harmonious working of our respective Associations, and should certainly result in the control of amateur sport throughout the continent.

Seven changes to the Association's By-Laws, which were revised in 1896,¹⁰² were adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the A.A.A. of C. in 1898. Change number four of those adopted was "That the name of this Association shall be changed to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union."¹⁰³ Unfortunately, a reason for the name change was not given but it may have been prompted by the affiliation with the A.A.U. of the U.S. and an attempt

¹⁰⁰Ibid.

¹⁰¹"Fifteenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C." op.cit., pp.4-5 (The precise date of the Alliance was not given and Brown stated that it was made "Shortly after our last Annual Meeting").

¹⁰²Supra., p.52.

¹⁰³"Fifteenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C." op.cit., p.8.

to obtain some conformity in the nomenclature of the bodies which hoped to "control amateur sport throughout the continent."¹⁰⁴

Other changes of note to the By-Laws as a result of the amendments of 1898 were:

1. That governing bodies, affiliated with the A.A.A. of C. be entitled to one representative at all general meetings.

3. That the definition of an amateur shall include that orders for goods to any value shall not be allowed as an amateur prize.

5. That amateur games shall not be allowed on Sundays, and any clubs so doing, shall be black-listed.

6. That a system of individual registration shall be adopted, and any athlete competing in any games governed by our rules, shall have his name registered with the Secretary of the Association for a nominal fee.¹⁰⁵

The new economic prosperity of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century resulted in Canada coming of age. Arthur Lower wrote:¹⁰⁶

In the period centering on the turn of the century - say from about 1890 to 1910 - Canada passed through the earlier stages of adolescence and reached the later. That pre-war generation was one in which everybody in the country, from the oldest man to the youngest infant was growing up. . . . By the outbreak of the First World War, Canadians had made some progress in transferring their centre of reference to their own country.

This situation of growing up was reflected in the many institutions which existed in Canada, including the institution of sport and the "sub-institutions" of sports governing bodies. The newly-named Canadian Amateur Athletic Union had more than its share of problems trying to keep

¹⁰⁴Supra., p.57.

¹⁰⁵Minutes of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.8.

¹⁰⁶Arthur R.M. Lower, Canadians in the Making, (Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1958), p.345.

harmony in the athletic world and regulate amateur competition. Sport, like the nation, was in a state of flux, and by 1902 it was necessary for the C.A.A.U. to once again revise their Constitution and By-Laws.¹⁰⁷ The objects of the Union were stated exactly the same as the stated objects of the A.A.A. of C. in 1896.¹⁰⁸ This indicated that the C.A.A.U. was typically hesitant to change its concepts and ideals.¹⁰⁹

Article 111 of the revised constitution reflected a change in the requirements of membership. Officially, up until this time, membership was directed towards club affiliation but, in 1902, the membership clause of the Constitution read:

(1) The membership of this Union shall be limited to (a) active members - such Amateur Athletic Association, Leagues or Unions as have made application and have been admitted to the Union, as hereinafter prescribed; subscribed to the Constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the Union, and paid their dues; (b) associate members, Amateur Athletic Clubs not members of Associations, Leagues or Unions holding membership in this Union in the manner above prescribed, but such Clubs shall not have representation on the Board of Governors.

(2) An Association, League or Union to be eligible for active membership in this Union shall be composed of three or more duly organized Clubs, each devoted to the promotion to the same form of athletic exercise or sport; or any duly incorporated Amateur Athletic Association now members of this Union (April 1902) and any Athletic Association or League of more members devoted to different kinds of sport.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷The Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, Constitution, By-Laws and Laws of Athletics, (Montreal: Scott, Taylor & Co. (Printer), 1902).

¹⁰⁸Supra., p.52.

¹⁰⁹Amateur sports governing bodies, up to the present, have exhibited conservatism and a reluctance to change their concepts with the changing concepts of time; e.g. the I.O.C. and current conflicts.

¹¹⁰Constitution, By-Laws and Laws of Athletics, op.cit., p.4.

The way remained open for individual clubs to join the Union, but between 1896 and 1902 the emphasis had shifted to gaining the affiliation of national sports governing bodies. Although the Constitution did not specify that the Associations, Leagues and Unions had to represent a single sport or physical exercise for the whole of Canada, by the turn of the century there were a number of such organizations. Cox¹¹¹ provided evidence of eleven sports which were controlled by national governing bodies by 1900. The sports governing bodies were: The National Amateur Lacrosse Association which was formed as the National Lacrosse Association in 1867 and renamed in 1882;¹¹² the Dominion Football Association, formed in 1878 (soccer); the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, formed in 1880; the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, formed in 1882; the Canadian Rugby Union, formed in 1884;¹¹³ the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada, formed in 1886; the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, formed in 1888;¹¹⁴ the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, formed in 1890; the Canadian Cricket Association, formed in 1892; the Canadian Baseball Association, which was formed as the Canadian

¹¹¹A.E. Cox, op.cit., pp. 136; 111; 304; 60; 102; 231; 256; 171; 92; 54; 283. (respectively).

¹¹²At the turn of the century lacrosse was also controlled, in different parts of the nation, by the Canadian Lacrosse Association and the Western Canadian Lacrosse Association. (Ibid., pp.136-145).

¹¹³Cox points out that this association was for Canadian football, and not for English Rugby. (Ibid., p.102).

¹¹⁴There is some confusion as to the founding date of this body as Cox also suggested the date of 1878 (Ibid., p.255) and Karen Danielson ("A Summary of the History of Figure Skating," mimeographed paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968, p.8.) also cites 1878 as the founding date. However, the Association certainly existed by 1900.

Amateur Baseball Association in 1893 and dropped the term "amateur" from its title in 1896; and the Canadian Canoeing Association, formed in 1900.

Not only was membership opened to those bodies which had been excluded by implication in 1884¹¹⁵ but official provision was made for the increasing number of provincial, district and national organizations which were active in a number of sports. The Union was started by such a body; the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, which was neither a club nor a "Union composed of three or more duly organized clubs, each devoted to the promotion to the same form of athletic exercise or sport."¹¹⁶ Consequently, the article of membership in the 1902 Constitution really only recognized a situation that already existed. Prior to 1902 a number of associations and unions were active members of the A.A.A. of C. and the C.A.A.U. The balance sheet presented at the 1898 Annual General Meeting showed the following bodies as having paid affiliation fees at the A.A.A. of C: the McGill Amateur Athletic Association; the Amateur Skating Association of Canada; the Osgoode Amateur Athletic Association; the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club, the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada; the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, the Toronto Police Amateur Athletic Association; and three individual sporting clubs.¹¹⁷

Article 1V of the revised Constitution of 1902 revealed little change in the concept of amateurism as established by the 1896

¹¹⁵Supra, p.28., where the object of the A.A.A. of C. was stated, in part, "to regulate such athletic sports as are not now under the control of other Associations."

¹¹⁶Supra., p.59.

¹¹⁷Minutes of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.15.

Constitution.¹¹⁸ The definition of an amateur, as stated in the amended Constitution of 1902, was:

An amateur is a person who has not competed in any competition for a staked bet, monies private or public or gate receipts, or competed with or against a professional for a prize; who has never taught or assisted in the pursuit of any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; who has never, directly or indirectly, received any bonus or a payment in lieu of loss of time while playing as a member of any club, or any money considerations whatever for any services as an athlete except his actual travelling and hotel expenses, or who has never entered into any competition under a name other than his own, or who has never been guilty of selling or pledging his prizes.¹¹⁹

The definition continued to be stated in negative terms; that is, the stipulations outlined described what an amateur was not, rather than what an amateur was. As new cases arose and new problems were examined by the Union, extra stipulations were added. Hence, by 1902 the Union found it necessary to stipulate that an athlete could not sell or pledge his prize and could not receive payment in any form from his place of employment if he were absent in order to play sport. The concept of "broken-time" continued to present problems for the governing bodies of amateur sport as recently as 1970.

A new article concerning the jurisdiction of the C.A.A.U. was introduced into the Constitution in 1902. This became Article VII and read:

This Union recognizes all athletic sports, and claims jurisdiction over all track and field athletes, as well as those taking part in the following:-

Basket bass [sic], bicycling, bowling (ten-pins), boxing, baseball, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, hockey,

¹¹⁸Supra., p.53.

¹¹⁹Constitution, By-Laws and Laws of Athletics, (1902), op.cit.,
p.4.

lacrosse, skating, snowshoeing, swimming, wrestling and rowing.¹²⁰ In so stating, the Union had certainly broadened its proposed influence over athletes in Canada. It is impossible to say exactly why the Union suddenly felt a need to control amateurism in a number of sports, but its recent alliance with the A.A.U. of the U.S. (1898)¹²¹ may have had some bearing on the formation of a new policy. The A.A.U. of the U.S., at its founding, claimed jurisdiction over twenty-three sports¹²² and, to explain what was meant by this claimed jurisdiction:

The Spirit of the Times. . . . pointed out that it did not mean "that the A.A.U. proposed to assume control over the management of rowing, skating, and other games mentioned, nor would it dictate legislation or hold championships. . . . of any sport that had recognized national association or controlling body." According to the periodical, "jurisdiction" meant "that the A.A.U. would recognize the listed sports for the purpose of the amateur definition and would not allow, as amateurs, in what were known as athletic games (track and field), anyone who had violated the amateur law in any of these sports." The A.A.U. did assume jurisdiction over all sports that had no managing association or controlling body, but it has not always held to the intent and definition of jurisdiction as expressed by the Spirit of the Times.¹²³

"Jurisdiction," as used in the Constitution of the C.A.A.U., was not defined. However, if the concept was borrowed from the A.A.U. of the U.S., the interpretation provided by the Spirit of the Times for the term "jurisdiction" was probably also borrowed.

A general tightening of administrative control by the C.A.A.U.

¹²⁰Ibid., p.5.

¹²¹Supra., p.57.

¹²²Arnold W. Flath, op.cit., p.16

¹²³Ibid., (Flath quoted from Korsgaard, op.cit., in the above passage).

was indicated by a large increase in the number of "General Rules."¹²⁴
The additional General Rules reflected some of the problems the Union
was experiencing in maintaining control of amateur participation in
sports at the turn of the century. Some selected General Rules
were:¹²⁵

(1) Athletic meetings promoted by companies, incorporated
bodies, individuals, or associations of individuals, as private
speculations or in conjunction with a benefit, are not, unless
with the sanction of the Board of Governors, recognized by the
Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, and any athlete competing at an
unrecognized meeting shall thereby suspend himself from all games
and under the sanction of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.

.....

(3) No person shall be allowed to compete at any meeting
held under the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union rules while
disqualified or under sentence of suspension of this Union or
any of its members.

.....

(9) No records made on Sunday shall be recognized by this
Union.

.....

(13) It shall be imperative for athletes who are members of
any of the affiliated associations, leagues, unions or clubs
of this Union to be entered by the Secretary of their respective
clubs when desiring to take part in any open competition.

.....

(15) No professional contest or exhibition shall be allowed
at any games, meetings or entertainments held under the auspices
of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, except that regularly
employed instructors may take part with their pupils in
entertainments, provided that such instructors shall not
participate in any competition. This rule shall not apply to
events given under the sanction of the Canadian Wheelmen's
Association or Amateur Skating Association of Canada.

.....

(17) No suspended amateur or declared professional shall be
allowed to act as an official in any amateur contest, and any
clubs utilizing the services, as an official, of such suspended
amateur or professional, in contravention of this rule, shall

¹²⁴ There were only three numbered "General Rules" in the 1896
Constitution. In 1902 the Constitution contained eighteen General Rules.

¹²⁵ Constitution, By-Laws and Laws of Athletics, (1902), op.cit.,
pp.43-46.

themselves be liable to suspension, except in boxing contests, when the Board of Governors may permit the services of a professional referee, but nothing in this Constitution or By-Laws of this Union shall be construed as prohibiting any active member hereof from adopting regulations for the payment of expenses of referee [sic].¹²⁶

During the latter part of the nineteenth century Cox concluded:

. . . the A.A.A. of C [and presumably the C.A.A.U.] seemed to be fighting a losing battle against professionalism in those team sports which drew large, paying crowds. In football, lacrosse and hockey, extremely keen inter-town and inter-city rivalry brought about gradual changes. Inducements were made to top class players, business houses sponsored clubs, and professionalism did not creep, but rushed into these sports during the late nineties, despite the vigilance of the A.A.A. of C.¹²⁷

Professionalism had made significant inroads into these team sports and, at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Rugby Union of 1896, a resolution was adopted which stated "No player shall be eligible to play in any match under the auspices of the Union who is not an amateur in good standing."¹²⁸ Cosentino stated that the definition of an amateur as adopted by the C.R.U. was borrowed directly from the A.A.A. of C.¹²⁹

However, this state of harmony between the C.R.U. and the A.A.A. of C. was short-lived as the latter body suspended the president of the C.R.U. in 1898 for accepting payments for refereeing football matches.¹³⁰

¹²⁶Not only do the above General Rules indicate problems experienced by the C.A.A.U., but they also indicate many of the Union's policies.

¹²⁷A.E. Cox, op.cit., pp.420-421.

¹²⁸Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the C.R.U., December 19th 1896 (cited by Frank Cosentino, "A History of Canadian Football," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p.6.).

¹²⁹Frank Cosentino, op.cit., p.6.

¹³⁰The Globe, Toronto: December 19th, 1898. (This is supported by the Fifteenth Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C., op.cit., p.5.).

Finally, in 1907 the C.A.A.U. disqualified both the Montreal and Toronto Argonaut football teams "for playing with or against Ernie Russell who was ineligible."¹³¹

The situation concerning professionalism in lacrosse reached a peak during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. Despite increased suspensions by the A.A.A. of C. and the C.A.A.U. professional lacrosse flourished and, in 1904, the Minto Cup for the amateur lacrosse championship of Canada was won by the Montreal Shamrock Club which openly declared its professionalism.¹³²

The sport of ice-hockey had recruited a large following of supporters by the turn of the century. As a result of public appeal and the prestige associated with a winning hockey team, undeclared professionalism in hockey was comparable to the situation which existed in lacrosse. Hoyles¹³³ described the situation thus:

The first ten years of the present century were trying ones for hockey in Canada. Players were being lured to play professional hockey in the U.S.A. and those who played in Canada were being accused of getting "money under the table." The pure amateur promoters, notably the Ontario Hockey Association, felt that the professional teams should not be allowed to challenge for the coveted Stanley Cup. The professionals countered by arguing that the cup was for "the best in Canada."¹³⁴

¹³¹The Globe and Mail, Toronto: October 7th, 1907 (cited by K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.447).

¹³²Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, op.cit., p.306.

¹³³Hugh S.D. Hoyles, "The History and Development of Hockey," Unpublished paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968, p.30.

¹³⁴Both amateur and professional teams challenged for the Stanley Cup until 1909 when it became limited to competition in the professional league. This coincided with the founding of the A.A.U. of C., and the professional National Hockey Association (Ibid).

The C.A.A.U. apparently fought a losing battle in trying to control amateurism during this period as William Stark described the Union as a "weak, uninfluential body in 1906, with a membership all told of thirty-six clubs, confined almost exclusively to the Province of Ontario. . . .,"¹³⁵ and it was largely the situations in lacrosse and hockey which caused the split in the C.A.A.U. at this time.

Since its inception in 1881, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association had enjoyed success on the sporting field. By 1906 it found that strictly amateur teams could no longer compete favourably in the pseudo-amateur (or semi-professional) leagues, particularly in hockey and lacrosse, which were operating in Quebec at that time. Consequently the M.A.A.A., which had been a founding body of the C.A.A.U., and whose members had played a prominent role in determining the amateur code for the Union, proposed a rule change which would permit amateurs to play with and against professionals without jeopardizing their amateur status.

The 1906 executives of the C.A.A.U. were adamant in their refusal of such a proposal and the M.A.A.A., unable to live with the predicament in Quebec, exerted its powerful influence and on February 1st, 1907, a meeting was called in Montreal and the M.A.A.A. was joined by twelve clubs, and the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada was formed.¹³⁶ C.A. Sprigings, the Secretary-Treasurer of the new organization, listed

¹³⁵"President's Address," Minutes of 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., Toronto: November 9th, 1908, p.4.

¹³⁶The Globe and Mail, February 1, 1907.

the objectives of the A.A.F. of C. as follows:

(1) The encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in Canada.

(2) The advancement and improvement of athletic sports.

(3) The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test of an athletes' standing and uniform rules for the governing of all athletic sports.

(4) The institution, regulation and awarding of the Athletic Championships of Canada.

(5) All clubs are to employ one or more professionals who are to play - but they must be declared.¹³⁷

Not only was the A.A.F. of C. breaking away from the C.A.A.U., it was challenging the latter by openly stating that it aimed to usurp and implement the Union's role in Canadian sport.¹³⁸ Such a declaration could only result in conflict and hostility and as a result "there was war between the two until after the 1908 Olympic Games."¹³⁹

From the time of the formation of the A.A.F. of C. in February, 1907, until the formation of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada in 1909, sporting clubs and sports governing bodies throughout Canada affiliated with either the C.A.A.U. or the A.A.F. of C. The battle became primarily provincial, with most of the Quebec organizations joining the A.A.F. of C. and the C.A.A.U. receiving most of its support from sporting organizations in Ontario.¹⁴⁰ The president of the C.A.A.U.

¹³⁷Manitoba Free Press, February 22, 1907 (cited by K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.438).

¹³⁸The first of the five objectives were taken directly from Article 11, "Objectives," of the 1902 Constitution of the C.A.A.U.

¹³⁹J.H. Crocker, op.cit., p.14.

¹⁴⁰For example, the Quebec Rugby Football Union withdrew from the C.A.A.U. and joined the A.A.F. of C. in March, 1907 (K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.438).

in 1908, William Stark, felt that the split concerning the concepts of amateurism only served to strengthen his organization. In his Annual Report to the Annual General Meeting of the C.A.A.U. on November 9th, 1908, he stated:¹⁴¹

GROWTH.

From a weak, uninfluential body in 1906, with a membership all told of thirty-six clubs, confined almost exclusively to the Province of Ontario, to an organization embracing over nine hundred clubs, with an approximate athletic membership of about 60,000 representing every Province of the Dominion, and its jurisdiction and authority recognised from ocean to ocean, marks a two years' record of uninterrupted progress and unbroken success such as falls to the lot of but few organizations, and of which every lover of clean athletics in Canada is justly proud.

The Union was extremely conscious of its strength in numbers in 1908, as Secretary Crow presented a detailed analysis of affiliations in his report to the meeting,¹⁴² which substantiated Stark's claims of national affiliations and representations. Some of the major organizations listed by Secretary Crow as members of the C.A.A.U. in 1908 were: the Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Association; the Manitoba Amateur Athletic Association; the Alberta Amateur Athletic Association; the Ontario District of the C.A.A.U.; the Eastern Canada Amateur Athletic Union;¹⁴³ the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union; the Canadian Police Amateur Athletic Association; the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of

¹⁴¹"President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., op.cit., p.4.

¹⁴²Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., op.cit., pp.13-18.

¹⁴³Crow noted that "At a meeting in Montreal on October 24th, 1908, a Quebec section of this Union [C.A.A.U.] was organized to be known as the Eastern Canada A.A.U. . . ." (Ibid, p.17).

Canada; the Western Football Association; the Toronto Football Association; the Ontario Rugby Football Union; the Public Schools Athletic Association; the Royal Canadian Bicycle Club (not to be confused with the Canadian Wheelmen's Association which was not affiliated with the C.A.A.U. at this time); the Western Ontario Baseball League; and the Garrison Amateur Athletic Association.¹⁴⁴

President Stark suggested the following reasons for the rapid growth of the C.A.A.U. during 1907 and 1908:¹⁴⁵

The reorganization of the Union in September, 1906, as a result of the proposal of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association to permit amateurs and professionals to compete together without the loss to the amateur of his status, has been very beneficial in every class of sport, as shown by the figures quoted above, which prove abundantly that the amateur sentiment of Canada, notwithstanding the corruption influences about us, is still sound and loyal. And let me say for the encouragement of the Canadian people that the Union stands today perhaps more firmly than ever behind the principles on which it was founded, and for which it has always contended, viz., the promotion of athletics simply as a means of healthful recreation and innocent amusement, and the discouragement of everything calculated to unsettle our young men and tempt them from life's ordinary avocations and its more serious affairs into the unprofitable and ever disappointing field of professionalism.

Stark's views were not shared by everybody, and in the period between the Annual Meetings of 1907 and 1908 notices of withdrawal from the C.A.A.U. were received from the Canadian Amateur Bowling Association, the Argonaut Rowing Club (Toronto) and the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club.¹⁴⁶ Also, F. Grierson, elected First Vice President of the C.A.A.U. in 1907, resigned from the Union in February 1908 because he did not agree with

¹⁴⁴These are only selected examples of affiliated bodies.

¹⁴⁵"President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., op.cit., p.4.

¹⁴⁶Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., op.cit., p.14.

"the Olympic policy of the Union."¹⁴⁷

The London Olympic Games of 1908 had a significant influence on the organization of Canadian amateur sport. These Games were primarily responsible for firstly, intensifying the feud between the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C., and secondly, for bringing the rival bodies together to form the amalgamated body of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. All this was not achieved without considerable unpleasantness and ill-feelings on the part of the executive officers of both organizations.

Canadians had participated in earlier Olympics¹⁴⁸ and in 1906 an official Canadian team which included "Bill Sherring of Hamilton, a marathon runner; Elwood Hughes, a middle-distance runner; Ed Archibald, a pole-vaulter and Don Linden, the third Toronto athlete, who was a walker"¹⁴⁹ travelled to Athens for an unofficial Olympic Games. But, the 1908 Olympics in London were well supported by Canada. Little was left to chance as the Governor-General, Earl Grey,¹⁵⁰ "nominated Col. Hanbury-Williams to represent the British Olympic Committee in Canada for the purpose of selecting Canadian representatives to participate in the Olympic Games of 1908."¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁷Ibid.

¹⁴⁸Infra., Chapter IV, footnote 14.

¹⁴⁹Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.30.

¹⁵⁰Earl Grey was Governor-General of Canada from 1904 to 1911 (Canada: One Hundred 1867-1967, op.cit., p.40).

¹⁵¹"President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual General Meeting of the C.A.A.U., op.cit., p.4.

Col. Hanbury-Williams was confronted with a problem of deciding upon a committee which was representative of Canada, as track and field athletics were controlled by two separate organizations in the two major centers of Canada, and both claimed the right to conduct Canadian championships. Both the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. pressed their claims for the right to serve as principal advisor to Col. Hanbury-Williams. A meeting of four delegates from both organizations, as well as P.D. Ross (who had already been appointed to the Central Committee) and Col. Hanbury-Williams, was held in Ottawa on November 30th, 1907, to resolve the issue.¹⁵² Agreement was reached that the "two bodies, and that all athletes should work together to secure a team that would worthily represent the country."¹⁵³ A "Memorandum of Agreement" was considered and adopted but agreement could not be reached as to the suitability of personnel selected by the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. to serve on the joint committee. Finally, Dr. Bruce Macdonald was added to the Central Committee and the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. agreed to let Macdonald and Ross select a committee to assist in choosing a Canadian Olympic team.

The Canadian team was duly selected and the following represented Canada in the London Olympics of 1908:

The Canadian field and track entries numbered 25. There were also 5 cyclists, 2 gymnasts, one wrestler, one fencer and one swimmer, who, with Mr. Crocker the manager and Mr. Sherring, coach, made a total of thirty-seven Canadian representatives at the Stadium.

In addition, Canada has had sent over by the Canadian Olympic Committee in England, a gun team of seven, a rowing delegation of

¹⁵² Ibid., p.5.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

sixteen including the manager and trainer, two tennis players and one golfer. There still remains a lacrosse team of 14 or 15 to go, with possibly some skaters.¹⁵⁴

In addition to the athletes, individual team managers, and coaches, the Central Olympic Committee, comprised of Col. Hanbury-Williams, Mr. P.D. Ross and Dr. Bruce Macdonald, appointed Mr. William Stark of Toronto, Mr. William Tasse of Ottawa and Mr. Leslie Boyd of Montreal as three honorary representatives of Canada at the 1908 Olympics.¹⁵⁵

Among the Canadian athletes selected to represent Canada in the track and field events was the now-famous Indian long-distance runner, Tom Longboat. After the team had arrived in London, and the Games were underway, William Stark received word from the Acting President of the C.A.A.U., J.G. Merrick, that the A.A.F. of C. intended to lodge a protest concerning Longboat's entry in the Marathon and, in so doing, support a similar protest to be lodged by the A.A.U. of the U.S.¹⁵⁶ Two of the A.A.F. of C's. Executive Officers, Foran and Sprigings, denied that the Federation had any such intentions, but Leslie Boyd did lodge such a protest. J.H. Crocker, manager of the 1908 track and field team, reported:¹⁵⁷

On July 21st, it was with considerable consternation I was informed by the Secretary of the British Olympic Committee, that one of the members of the Canadian Honorary Committee was making a formal protest against Longboat. As soon as possible I saw

¹⁵⁴The Canadian Olympic Committee, "Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team: 1908" (obtained from files of the C.O.A., Olympic House, Montreal), p.3.

¹⁵⁵"President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual General Meeting. . . ., op.cit., p.7.

¹⁵⁶Ibid.

¹⁵⁷"Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team: 1908" op.cit., p.4.

Mr. Boyd and tried to dissuade him from following such a course. He maintained that the agreement asked for by the Canadian Olympic Committee between the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and the Athletic Federation was at an end as soon as the trials were over and the team selected. Unable to influence Mr. Boyd I was forced to admit this to the British Olympic Committee, who insisted that the protest be made public, which was accordingly published that evening.

President William Stark of the C.A.A.U. described the actions of Leslie Boyd thus:¹⁵⁸

. . . .I cannot speak too strongly of the baseness and treachery of this action. Mr. Boyd had been appointed a member of the Honorary Committee representing Canada and its athletic team in England. By accepting this position he had removed himself from being a partisan of his own organization, and was regarded as a conservator of the rights of the team as a whole. Using his position to put forward a protest against an athlete who had been certified by the Canadian Olympic Committee, to whom he also owed his appointment, he showed a spirit of not only utter baseness, but of national disloyalty.

Members of the C.A.A.U. were particularly disturbed by the protest against Longboat as they felt they had made great concessions to the A.A.F. of C. by not disqualifying their athletes from the trials "who had infringed the strict amateur rule by playing with and against professionals."¹⁵⁹

However, the protest was made but subsequently dismissed by the British Olympic Committee. Longboat ran in the Marathon¹⁶⁰ and

¹⁵⁸"President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual General Meeting. . . ., op.cit., p.8.

¹⁵⁹Ibid.

¹⁶⁰Much has been written about the Marathon of 1908. The race was held in a temperature of 84° and many were forced to pull out of the event. The Italian runner, Dorando Pietri, was first to enter the stadium but was disqualified because, being in a state of exhaustion, he was assisted across the finish-line. (Roxborough, op.cit., p.41). Longboat, favourite to win the race, suffered a sudden collapse and Crocker suggested this resulted from Longboat having been drugged (Report of First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team, " op.cit., p.5.).

the protest served only to destroy the A.A.F. of C. when the team returned from England. The Canadian Olympic Committee demanded an explanation from the A.A.F. of C. concerning the actions of Leslie Boyd. The Federation supported Boyd so the Olympic Committee rescinded the agreement between the A.A.F. of C. and the C.A.A.U. and gave the latter organization "a free hand in the future athletic policy of Canada."¹⁶¹ Not only was the C.A.A.U. responsible for Olympic representation for Canada, but it also became the body representing Canada on the All-British Alliance of Amateur Sports which was formed following the London Olympics.¹⁶²

The A.A.F. of C. maintained its alliance with the A.A.U. of the U.S. but the actions of Leslie Boyd caused a split in the administration of amateur sport in Quebec. Mr. William Foran, a member of the A.A.F. of C. Executive in 1908, deplored the actions of the Federation and resigned from the organization upon his return from England.¹⁶³ On October 26th, 1908, the Globe and Mail reported that a Quebec Branch of the C.A.A.U. was formed.¹⁶⁴

By April of 1909, it became apparent that the administrative conflict between the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. was stifling amateur sport in Canada and James Merrick, on behalf of the Union, wrote to

¹⁶¹"President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual General Meeting. . . .op.cit., p.8.

¹⁶²Ibid., p.9.

¹⁶³Ibid., p.8.

¹⁶⁴The Globe and Mail, Toronto: October 26th, 1908.

the President of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association;¹⁶⁵

Recent changes in the athletic situation of Canada have encouraged me to approach your Association with a view to having united in a great Canadian national body, all the amateur athletic interests of the Country, for the impartial administration of amateur sport.

The differences of opinion as to what should be the most advisable policy to best meet the requirements of the athletes of the country seem to be gradually disappearing. . . .In addition to active athletes the general public have become greatly interested in the future athletic welfare of Canada and would like to see a settlement of differences that would result in the preservation and extension of amateur sport.¹⁶⁶

Merrick showed sound judgment in addressing his suggestion for unified government of Canadian sport to the M.A.A.A. This organization was British in ethnic origin,¹⁶⁷ as indeed were most amateur sporting organizations, and at this time Canada was very much a part of the British Empire. As a result of the 1908 disagreement, the members of the M.A.A.A., through its affiliation with the A.A.F. of C., were no longer recognized by Britain, and such alienation must surely have hurt the pride of the pro-British sportsmen of Montreal.

The C.A.A.U., on the other hand, was no longer recognized by the A.A.U of the U.S. and this greatly limited the competitive opportunities of members of the Union. Consequently, an alliance was to the mutual advantage of both governing bodies.

¹⁶⁵He did not write to the A.A.F. of C. which illustrated the power of control exerted by the M.A.A.A. on sport in Quebec.

¹⁶⁶"Annual Report of the President," Minutes of the 26th Annual (and final) Meeting of the C.A.A.U., Toronto: November 27th, 1909, pp.6-7.

¹⁶⁷A visit to the M.A.A.A. Club House in 1969 revealed that the Association remains something of a British island in the midst of a French sea, even at this time.

As a result of the initial move by the C.A.A.U. to form a unified governing body of amateur sport, a final meeting was held in Ottawa on September 6th, 1909.¹⁶⁸ Representatives for the C.A.A.U. were James G. Merrick, Rev. D.B. Macdonald and N.H. Crow; for the A.A.F. of C., Leslie H. Boyd and E. Herbert Brown; for the Eastern Canadian A.A.U. (which was directly involved in the dispute which arose over the 1908 Olympics) H.S. Southam, H.T. Diplock and Dr. Fred J. Tees.¹⁶⁹ Following a four hour conference, the meeting adopted the following resolutions:

1. It is resolved that the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. amalgamate into an association called the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, a national governing body of Canadian sport.

2. It is further resolved that the A.A.F. of C. and the Eastern Canadian Branch of the C.A.A.U. unite for district administration purposes.

3. The Consitution of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to be revised so as to accord with the proposed plan of sectional administration.¹⁷⁰

The C.A.A.U. held, according to the published minutes, its "26th Annual (and final) Meeting"¹⁷¹ on November 27th, 1909, and at the conclusion of this meeting President Merrick stated:

In concluding this meeting of the C.A.A.U. we are adjourning to take up the work on a broader plane but along the same lines

¹⁶⁸"Annual Report of the President," Minutes of the 26th Annual (and final) Meeting of the C.A.A.U., op.cit., p.7.

¹⁶⁹Ibid.

¹⁷⁰Ibid., (item No.3 appears to be inaccurate as the A.A.U. of C. was not in existence at this time and this should probably refer to the constitution of the C.A.A.U.).

¹⁷¹Ibid., Main heading.

that have proved so successful in our administration of amateur sport. I trust under the new Constitution, not only will all opposition to strict amateur principles cease in Canada, but that, under the fostering care of the new Board of Governors, embracing as it does every section of the Country and giving opportunity to every organization to become members, the future of athletics will be better served, the area of sport enlarged, and that our young men will not only be allowed every opportunity for recreation, but the result will be for the advantage of the country at large.¹⁷²

Approximately one month later, and after the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada had officially formed, the A.A.F. of C. held a General Meeting in the M.A.A.A. Club Rooms at 250 Peel Street, Montreal.¹⁷³

At this meeting:

It was [then] moved by L.H. Boyd, seconded by E.H. Brown, and carried that whereas the differences existing between the A.A.F. of Canada and the C.A.A.U., as to the definition of an amateur having been amicably settled, and whereas a new governing body for the Dominion of Canada has been formed the several members of both said bodies have associated themselves with such new body, and whereas the usefulness and objects of such Federation having been accomplished that the said Federation now disband.¹⁷⁴

Members of both organizations retained their dignity as neither body was forced to admit defeat. The C.A.A.U. intended that the new administrative body should carry on the administrative structure and concepts of amateurism it had developed; the A.A.F. of C. felt justified in disbanding as it had accomplished its objectives. In a sense, both were correct in their assumptions,¹⁷⁵ and the way was

¹⁷²Ibid., p.61.

¹⁷³Minutes of General Meeting of the A.A.F. of C., Montreal: December 22nd, 1909. p.83.

¹⁷⁴Ibid., p.84.

¹⁷⁵Infra., Chapter 1V

cleared for the formation of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada; a Union which Bedecki¹⁷⁶ stated"truly represented sport across Canada, [and] soon became recognized as the custodian of the amateur principle in this country."

¹⁷⁶T. Bedecki, An Examination of the Amateur Code in Canada, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate, June 1968, p.6.

CHAPTER IV

THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE AMATEUR

ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA?

(1909-1914)

On Saturday evening, November 27th, 1909, the First Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Ontario Amateur Athletic Union, Dr. D.B. Macdonald, who called for nominations for Chairman of the meeting. Dr. Fred J. Tees, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and representing the Quebec section of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, was the only nomination. Mr. Norton Crow was appointed Secretary of the meeting and the following gentlemen answered the roll call:

Maritime Provinces A.A.A.

Dr. H.D. Johnson and J.C. Lithgow.

Quebec Section of A.A.U. of C.

E.H. Brown, Dr. F.J. Tees, Louis Rubenstein and
T.R. Fulton.

Ontario A.A.U.

James G. Merrick, Capt. T.A.E. World, E.H.A. Watson,
Francis Nelson, David Forsyth, F.R. Sinkins, J.J. Ward,
Murdoch Macdonald.

Manitoba A.A.A.

A.J. Hardy.

Saskatchewan A.A.A.

George A. Smith.

Canadian Intercollegiate A.A.U.

Dr. D.B. Macdonald.

Canadian Police A.A.A.
Deputy-Chief Wm. Stark.

Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada.
J.H. Crocker, P.J. Lee.¹

Major J.G. Merrick, immediate past-President of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and Chairman of the committee formed to draft a Constitution for the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, outlined the proposed organization and role of the new body thus:²

The old Constitution of the C.A.A.U. had to be disregarded in its entirety, because it had been drafted to suit the requirements of an organization confining its energies practically to the districts of Toronto and Montreal. In our plan for the government of amateur sport we have provided for the administration of athletics from coast to coast, and have carefully considered not only the representation of each section of the country, on the Board of Governors, but also the attitude of the National body towards Dominion organizations that were interested in the direction of some particular branch of athletics.

.
We have tried, as far as possible, to recognize individual membership in leagues and clubs. I think under the present schedule that we have given as nearly as possible equal representation to aggregates of individual athletes participating in different games who, whether through leagues or clubs will be represented by their chosen delegates on the Board. In addition to having sectional representatives we have given opportunities for representation on the Board to large national bodies in direct control of some sport or organization in a national sense, such as the Intercollegiate Union, The Y.M.C.A. Athletic League, The Canadian Skating Association, The Canadian Swimming Association, The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the Canadian Rugby Football Union, and others of like nature. . . . It will be our aim to have organizations, such as hockey and other kindred sports, brought together and organized into Dominion governing bodies in control of a particular branch of sport.

¹Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 27, 1909, pp.62-63.

²Ibid., pp.63-64.

The Draft Constitution³ was presented to the meeting and was accepted with only minor amendments. Articles 11 and 111 of the adopted Constitution were:⁴

ARTICLE 11

Objects

The objects of this Union are:

1. The encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in Canada.
2. The improvement, promotion and regulation of Athletic sports among amateurs.
3. The incorporation of all eligible amateur athletic organizations in Canada into such separate sections and representations in this Union, as may be deemed best adapted to advance the cause of amateur athletics throughout Canada.
4. The establishment and maintenance of allied membership with organizations of general or specific jurisdiction and composed of clubs or otherwise designated bodies of individual members, devoted wholly or partially to physical culture or to some specialty in athletics.
5. The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test of amateur standing, and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction.
6. The institution, regulation and awarding of the amateur athletic championships of Canada.
7. The promotion of provincial or municipal and local legislation in the interest of the institution of public gymnasia, baths and fields for track and field amateur sports in Canada.

ARTICLE 111

The Definition of an Amateur

³"Constitution of the A.A.U. of C." reprinted in the Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.65-79 (See Appendix B).

⁴Ibid., pp.65-66.

An amateur is one who has never:

(A) 1. Entered or competed in any athletic competition for a staked bet, private or public, or gate receipts.

2. Taught or assisted in the pursuit of any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood.

3. Received any bonus or payment in lieu of loss of time while playing as a member of any club or engaged in any athletic sport or exercise, or any consideration whatever, for any service as an athlete, except actual travelling or hotel expenses.

4. Sold or pledged his prizes.

5. Promoted an athletic competition for personal gain.

Note - An athlete guilty of any of the above offences can never be reinstated.

(B) An athlete who has competed with or against a professional for a prize or where gate receipts are charged (except as may be specially provided for by the By-Laws of the Union), or has entered in any competition under a name other than his own, shall be ineligible for registration and competition as an amateur.

Note - Such an athlete may be eligible for reinstatement.

(C) All others shall be considered eligible for registration and competition in the Union and its affiliated bodies.

In part (B) of Article 111 above, reference was made to exceptions provided by the By-Laws of the Union which may apply to amateur athletes. These exceptions were listed in By-Laws 1X as follows:⁵

(a) An athlete shall not lose his amateur status by competing with or against a professional in cricket, golf or indoor bowling.

(b) Special permission on application shall be given amateurs to play with or against professionals in the existing senior Lacrosse series of the National Lacrosse Union, until such time as the Board of Governors shall unanimously decide that strict amateurism can be satisfactorily established in the senior series of that game.

(c) The conditions existing (Sept. 6, 1909) in hockey under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada to remain as at present if so desired, for one year from date (ending Sept. 6, 1910).

The above objects, definitions and exceptions reflected a changed concept of the role of a sports governing body in Canada, and a clarification of what an amateur was "not." By 1909 Canada had gained national and international maturity. Alberta and Saskatchewan were elevated to Provincial status (1905) and all of Canada, except the North West Territories, was represented at the initial meeting of the A.A.U. of C.⁶ The Union, in its stated objectives, was no longer concerned only with controlling amateur sport; promotion of amateurism and amateur sports was included with regulation of competition. Also, concern was expressed for the physical and recreational welfare of the general population⁷ which indicated a concept of a much broader role and responsibility for the governing body of amateur sport in Canada.

The definition of an amateur⁸ was more credible for the times and recognized the fact that no one hard rule could be successfully applied in all cases. The concept of the out-and-out professional was based on financial gain and members of the Union saw fit to state that athletes who competed for financial reward could never be reinstated to the amateur ranks. However, the concept of social status had practically disappeared,⁹ and Cox stated that by 1900 "the amateur sportsman came to

in the Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., p.78.

⁶Supra., p.81 (Newfoundland did not become part of the Dominion until 1949).

⁷Objectives numbers 1 and 7, Supra., p.67-68.

⁸Supra., p.

⁹There was some inference of amateurs becoming "unclean" by competing with professionals in Class B of the definition.

be defined, no longer in terms of social status but in terms of rewards in the form of cash prizes."¹⁰ The idea of three distinct classes, or categories, of status was used by the Canadian Wheelmens' Association¹¹ but the criteria for determining into which category an athlete was placed were different. According to the definition proposed by the A.A.U. of C., all competitors at all levels of competition were classifiable under one of three categories.

Differences in amateur concepts in individual sports were also recognized. This was a distinct change in policy from that of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada of 1884. Cricket, golf and indoor bowling were given long-term dispensations while participants in the major spectator sports of the period, lacrosse and hockey, were granted short-term reprieves so that they might bring themselves, and their sports, into line with the requirements of the Union. In all cases, the dispensations (as prescribed in By-Law 1X)¹² referred to amateurs losing their amateur status by competing with, or against, professionals. The selections of cricket, golf and indoor bowling as sports in which amateurs were able to compete side by side with professionals were not randomly made. Teaching professionals had long been part of these sports and as all were relatively upper-class diversions, not particularly popular with spectators, promoters and itinerant professionals, the Union apparently felt that amateurs would not be corrupted by participating

¹⁰A.E. Cox, "A History of Sports in Canada: 1868-1900," Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p.421.

¹¹Supra., p.48. Refer to footnote 73 - Chapter 111.

¹²Supra., p.83.

with or against their instructors.

Hockey and lacrosse, on the other hand, were probably the two most popular sports in Canada at the turn of the century. In these sports professionalism was a definite problem, but if the Union were to succeed it had to have support from both of these sports;¹³ a governing body of amateur sport in Canada which did not recognize Canada's "national sports" would not have support or recognition from the majority of sports-minded Canadians and sports participants.

The success of Baron de Coubertin's Olympic experiment had a lot to do with the requirements established by the A.A.U. of C. for amateur competition. The Olympic Games were successful from their inception and Canada, which had been slow to participate,¹⁴ was totally committed to the Olympic Ideal by 1909. The controversy which had occurred concerning Canadian representation in the 1908 London Olympics was largely responsible for the formation of the A.A.U. of C.¹⁵ and the new Union intended to represent Canada as the official body in future Olympic and international matters. Consequently, if the Union wished to

¹³The C.A.A.U. had split, and been destroyed, largely due to the problems of professionalism in lacrosse. Hard-line tactics had not worked in 1906, so an effort to compromise was an obvious alternative.

¹⁴According to Cox (op.cit., p.457) Canada was represented by fencer, F.B.R. Helles, who finished 2nd in his event at Athens in 1896. Howell and Howell (Sports and Games in Canadian Life: 1700 to the Present, Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969, p.153) list the exploits of George Orton in the Paris Games of 1900, but it was not until 1904 at St.Louis that Canada was officially represented. (H. Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963, Chapter 111).

¹⁵Supra., Chapter 111, pp.73-74.

gain international recognition, it had to adopt a definition of amateurism which was internationally acceptable.

Immediately following the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Union was held.¹⁶ The delegates present were the same as those present at the General Meeting¹⁷ except Rubenstein and Fulton of Quebec, Ward and Macdonald of Ontario and Lee of the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada were not present.¹⁸ The main item of business was the election of officers of the A.A.U. of C. for the coming year. The following gentlemen were all elected unanimously:

President - James G. Merrick of the Ontario A.A.U. (and immediate past-President of the C.A.A.U.).

1st Vice-President - E. Herbert Brown of Montreal and representing the Quebec Section of the A.A.U. of C.¹⁹

2nd Vice-President - Dr. H.D. Johnson of the Maritime Provinces A.A.A.

Secretary - Norton H. Crow of Toronto.

Treasurer - J.J. Ward of Toronto.²⁰

¹⁶Minutes of the First Meeting of Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: Saturday, November 27th, 1909.

¹⁷Supra., pp.80-81.

¹⁸Minutes of the First Meeting of Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.80.

¹⁹E.H. Brown was also the current President of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (Golden Jubilee Edition, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, June 20th-27th, 1931, p.27).

²⁰Minutes of the First Meeting of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.80-82. Neither Crow nor Ward were listed as delegates at this meeting but it is assumed that they became members of the Board of Governors following their elections to office.

Following his election to the office of President of the A.A.U. of C., James G. Merrick made the following remarks:

I consider it a very great honour to be elected to the office of President of the first really national Amateur Athletic organization of this country. I assume the position with a certain amount of diffidence, because I realize that, with the adoption of a new Constitution and with the administration of such a wide area of territory, the position will call for not only the expenditure of a great deal of time, but for the display of qualifications which, it may prove, I am hardly possessed of [sic].

No doubt this was the first meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, but was this organization and renaming of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union which, in turn, was only another name for the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada?²¹

As recently as 1969 there existed, within the A.A.U. of C., some confusion as to the founding date of the organization. The official letter-head stated clearly that the Union was "Founded 1889."²² However, there is no evidence to support this as the actual founding date. The Sixth Annual Report and Minutes of the Annual General Meeting for 1889 of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada did not contain any references to the formation of a new organization; nor were there any constitutional or organizational changes adopted which would in any way suggest that the A.A.A. of C. of 1890 was different in any respect to the A.A.A. of C. of 1889.²³

²¹The problem of a founding date may seem trivial but a history of the A.A.U. of C. should, in the author's opinion, try to determine the life-span of the organization.

²²Correspondence on A.A.U. of C. paper received from R.L. Lucas, Secretary of A.A.U. of C., April 11th, 1969.

²³Refer to the 6th and 7th Annual Reports of the A.A.A. of C., held in Toronto (September 28th, 1889) and Montreal (September 27th, 1890), respectively.

The founding date of 1889 which appeared on the official letter-head of the A.A.U. of C. was apparently due to the perpetuation of a printer's error. When the error was made is not known²⁴ and there is some doubt as to the date intended. The member of the Union who submitted the letter-head for printing may have used the founding dates of 1884, or 1898. A significant change took place at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada when seven changes to the Association's By-Laws were adopted. Change number four, of these seven changes, was "That the name of this Association shall be changed to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union."²⁵ Unfortunately, neither the Minutes and Annual Reports, nor the newspapers of the time, give reasons for the change of name. However, as there were no changes made to the Constitution, or to the organization, administration and objectives of the original body, this was essentially only a change of name for the Association.

The earlier founding date of 1884 has become the most commonly accepted by sports historians in Canada and has been proposed by such reputable scholars as J.H. Crocker,²⁶ Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Davies²⁷

²⁴The founding date of 1889 appeared on the letter-head in 1959 (Correspondence of the Alberta Branch of the A.A.U. of C. for 1959 supplied by Dr. H.J. McLachlin, University of Alberta, Edmonton).

²⁵"The 15th Annual Report of the A.A.A. of C.", Montreal: September 24th, 1898, p.8.

²⁶J.H. Crocker, "Amateur Sports and Games in Canada," Mimeographed booklet prepared for the 60th Anniversary of the A.A.U. of C. 1954, p.5.

²⁷Lt.Col. Davies is archivist for the Canadian British Empire Games Association, consulting historian for the Canadian Olympic Association, the A.A.U. of C. (until 1970), and for a number of amateur sports. His extensive personal archives were made available to the writer during May, 1969.

and M.L. Howell.²⁸ Members of the Union, at some time between the 1912 Annual Meeting (which was listed in the Annual Report as the "Third Annual Meeting")²⁹ and the Annual Meeting of 1913 (listed as the "30th Annual General Meeting")³⁰ also adopted 1884 as the founding date of their Union.³¹

The conditions and events leading to the formation of the A.A.U. of C. were outlined in Chapter 111³² and when the objectives and organization of this body were compared to the objectives and organization of the Amateur Athletic Association some considerable doubt existed whether, in a strict sense, the Union was only a more mature and sophisticated form of the original Association. If such were the case, the A.A.U. of C. was legally responsible for any actions taken by both the A.A.A. of C. and the C.A.A.U., but not for the actions of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. The A.A.F. of C. was formed early in 1907³³ and was an entirely different organization to the Canadian Amateur

²⁸Nancy and Maxwell Howell, op.cit., p.67. (Dr. Howell also proposed this date in discussions with the author during his early research for this thesis).

²⁹The Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 23rd, 1912, Heading.

³⁰"Annual Report of the A.A.U. of C. 1913," Montreal: November 22nd, 1913, p.7.

³¹The numbering of Annual Reports from 1913 further substantiates the proposition that the founding date of 1889 on the official letter-head of the A.A.U. of C. was an error.

³²Supra., Chapter 111.

³³The Globe and Mail, Toronto, February 1st, 1907.

Athletic Union which was, at that time, the current name of what had been the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. The two bodies enjoyed different affiliations and memberships, and both were considered sufficiently important to have equal representation on a special committee appointed to select Canada's representatives in the 1908 Olympic Games.³⁴

Members of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association had been instrumental in forming the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada³⁵ and until the "Athletic war" of 1906 they played a prominent role in the organization and administration of the A.A.A. of C. and the C.A.A.U. However, after 1906, the M.A.A.A. was no longer affiliated with the C.A.A.U. and was, in fact, the body which initiated the formation of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. During the almost three year period of friction between the A.A.F. of C. and the C.A.A.U. the former represented principally amateur sport in Montreal and the Province of Quebec, while the latter represented a similar group which came principally from Toronto and Ontario. The organization of the two bodies was very similar as both relied on individual club affiliation for membership and as a means of controlling amateur competition in their respective areas of influence.

Following the 1908 Olympics it became clear that the C.A.A.U. had obtained a definite advantage in the struggle for the control of amateur sport. But, the A.A.F. of C. held a major reward as it was affiliated

³⁴Supra., p.72.

³⁵Supra., p.26.

with the A.A.U. of the U.S. which, in turn, did not recognize the C.A.A.U. American competition was an important aspect of Canadian sport as "vertical movement" was still considerably easier than "horizontal movement" on the North American continent at this time. Therefore, if the C.A.A.U. was to fully achieve the aim proposed by its President of 1906, Captain P. Gorman, and "embrace all important clubs from coast to coast,"³⁶ the A.A.F. of C. had to be completely overthrown, or a suitable merger arranged.

From the report of the C.A.A.U.'s. secretary (Norman H. Crow) at the November 27th, 1909 meeting of the C.A.A.U. it appeared that the C.A.A.U. was moving towards a take-over of the A.A.F. of C. Although it was "resolved that the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F.C. amalgamate into an association called the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, a national governing body of Canadian sport,"³⁷ it was also resolved that "The Constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada be revised so as to accord with the proposed plan of sectional administration."³⁸ The revised Constitution adopted by the A.A.U. of C. was not a revised version of the Constitution of the C.A.A.U. James G. Merrick stated that "The old Constitution of the C.A.A.U. had to be disregarded in its entirety. . . ." ³⁹ and that:

³⁶Manitoba Free Press, January 13th, 1906, as cited by K. Jones, "Sport in Canada -1900 to 1920", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970, p.437.

³⁷"26th Annual (and final) Meeting of the C.A.A.U.", Toronto: November 27, 1909. p.17. (Taken from Board Meeting held Sept.6th, 1909).

³⁸Ibid.

³⁹Supra. p.81.

We [the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the A.A.U. of C] followed in the main the general lead of the Constitution of the A.A.U. of the United States [which, at that time, was affiliated with the A.A.F. of C.], with changes and alterations that our own needs suggested.⁴⁰

The above suggested that originally the concept had been to adapt the organization of the C.A.A.U. to meet the requirements of a national body. However, this was impossible and, at the first Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., E.H. Brown of Quebec (and the M.A.A.A.) apparently wanted to make this clear when he stated:

I think it is the most business like way to adopt a resolution naming this organization. We are forming a new body tonight. I would therefore move that this Meeting organize into the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.⁴¹

The motion was carried unanimously.

Those present at the first meeting of the A.A.U. of C. obviously believed they were forming a new organization. The C.A.A.U. had not taken over the A.A.F. of C.; instead the two had settled their differences by disbanding their original associations and forming a national body to govern amateur athletics throughout Canada.⁴²

Why then did the Union revert to a numbering system of Annual Meetings and Annual Reports which suggested that the A.A.U. of C. was merely a continuation of the association formed in 1884?

⁴⁰Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., p.63.

⁴¹Ibid., p.64.

⁴²The C.A.A.U. disbanded on the same date (November 27th, 1909) as the A.A.U. of C. was officially formed. However, the A.A.F. of C. did not disband until December 22nd, 1909 [Minutes of General (and final) Meeting of the A.A.F. of C. Montreal: December 22nd, 1909, Heading].

The 1913 Annual Report of the A.A.U. of C. contained, as a heading, a reference to the 30th Annual General Meeting of the Union. This report was published after the meeting held in Montreal on November 22nd, 1913, and at the meeting the secretary of the Union, Norton H. Crow, made the following recommendation in his report:⁴³

Continuity of governing bodies in name, etc. I would approve of the recognizing of the unbroken continuity of the organization now known as the A.A.U. of C., by designating this meeting, in recording, as the 30th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., instead of the 4th Annual Meeting, the championships to be designated in a similar manner. As some of us here present may not know, the governing body originally was called the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. This was changed later to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, and for a time there were two governing bodies, the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. Now that these are united we think that the continuity should be recognized, and for the years in which there were two governing bodies records will show two sets of officers and champions.

The matter does not appear to have been raised again as general business or as an adopted change in the Constitution or By-Laws of the Union. However, from this time, the Union had apparently adopted 1884 as their founding date. Unfortunately, the latter part of secretary Crow's suggestion was not carried out and the official records of the A.A.U. of C. did not recognize the officers of the A.A.F. of C. as joint officials of the Union.⁴⁴ Fred J. Tees and Louis Rubenstein were the only members of the Union from Montreal who were present at both the 1913 and the 1909 Annual Meetings. Norton Crow was secretary of the C.A.A.U. from 1907 to 1909 and was extremely active in the initial formation of the A.A.U. of C. when it was considered that some changes

⁴³"Annual Report of the A.A.U. of C., 1913." Montreal: November 22nd, 1913, pp.22-23.

⁴⁴J.H. Crocker, op.cit., p.27.

to the C.A.A.U's. Constitution would be sufficient to establish a national governing body of Canadian sport.

The degree of rivalry between the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. had been intense⁴⁵ and perhaps Norton Crow was able, by 1913, to remove the A.A.F. of C. from the official records of the Union. On the other hand, perhaps the A.A.F. of C. was only a rebel group of the original organization which had temporarily left the fold and caused the C.A.A.U. to reorganize in order to more effectively deal with amateur sport on a national basis.⁴⁶

Whether the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was founded in 1884 or 1909, the organization of the governing body of amateur sport in Canada was drastically altered in 1909. From this time, the Union was interested in all amateur sports organizations and was organized on the basis of national sports governing bodies and geographical regions. After 1909 individual clubs no longer affiliated directly with the Union; they were either affiliated with a national body representing their interests (for example, cycling clubs could affiliate with the Canadian Wheelmen's Association) which, in turn, affiliated with the A.A.U. of C., or with the appropriate one of seven Sectional Associations as prescribed by the Union in 1909.⁴⁷

⁴⁵Supra., Chapter 111.

⁴⁶The writer is of the opinion that, considering the Constitution, By-Laws, objectives and organization of the parent bodies, together with the circumstances under which the A.A.U. of C. was formed, that this latter body was indeed a new organization whose founding date was Nov. 27th, 1909. This opinion was expressed by the author in a paper, "The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada," delivered at the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, Edmonton, May 13th, 1970.

⁴⁷The Sectional Associations were based on geographical boundaries

Delegates from the following areas and associations were present at the Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. held in Toronto on November 26th, 1910:⁴⁸ Maritime Provinces A.A.A., Quebec Section of the A.A.U. of C., Ontario A.A.U., Manitoba A.A.A., Canadian Police A.A.A., Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada and the Canadian Inter-collegiate Athletic Union. Alberta A.A.U. and British Columbia A.A.U. were represented by proxy.

The retiring president, J.H. Merrick, provided the following evaluation of the Union's first year of operation thus:⁴⁹

. . . .After 12 month's experience of re-organization and the working of the new plan of sectional government, it is gratifying to find that so little friction has occurred and that practically no fault has been found with this plan of administration.

It was always the aim of those interested in the formation of a national governing body, to work for the decentralization of government and to build up in the athletic centres of Canada responsible organizations to look after local affairs through their own sectional officers. This would leave for the Dominion body questions of policy, allotment of national championships and such other representative duties as pertained to a national organization. . . .It is our aim to unite in the ranks of the Union every athletic interest in Canada, to have the fairness of contests endorsed by the sanction of the Union, and to have our athletes abroad recognized solely by their connection with the national governing body.

The C.A.A.U. had formed an alliance with the Amateur Athletic

and at that time of the dissolution of the A.A.U. of C. in 1970, there were eleven such Associations.

⁴⁸Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 26th, 1910, p.3. (These minutes were called the Minutes of the First Annual Meeting, which duplicated the title given to the Minutes of the meeting held in Toronto on November 27th, 1909).

⁴⁹"President's Report," First Annual Report of the A.A.U. of C., 1910. p.4.

Union of Australia early in 1909⁵⁰ and this alliance was transferred to the A.A.U. of C. However, the very important alliance with the A.A.U. of the U.S. did not accompany the A.A.F. of C's. entry to the Union. Executives of the A.A.U. of C. were negotiating successfully to renew this alliance when, according to President Merrick,⁵¹ adverse publicity in the press caused the A.A.U. of the U.S. to make demands of the Union which were unacceptable. Mr. G.D. Pratt, Physical Director of the Y.M.C.A. in New York, had acted as an intermediary between the two Unions and Merrick informed him of the failure of negotiation in a letter which, in part, read:

On our side we have always been perfectly willing to go more than half way to be on the best terms with every athletic organization. In self-defence, however, we must retain a certain amount of national dignity. It is evidently the sacrifice of this dignity that is required before friendly relations in an official way can take place.⁵²

During the first year of operation of the A.A.U. of C. most of the effort was directed towards the implementation of the recently adopted definition of amateurism.⁵³ Trouble had arisen with the Canadian Wheelmen's Association because of a matched race held between the Canadian amateur champion, Andrews, and McCarthy, a professional from America. Perhaps it was this situation which prompted the President of the Union, James Merrick, to suggest that invitations and matched races

⁵⁰The Globe and Mail, Toronto: March 19th, 1909 reported that the A.A.U. of Australia had affiliated with the C.A.A.U.

⁵¹"President's Report (1910), op.cit., p.5.

⁵²Ibid., p.6.

⁵³Supra., pp.82-83.

no longer be sanctioned by the A.A.U. of C.⁵⁴ He gave as his reason that the main object of the Union was "to encourage and promote as wide a participation in sports as possible [and] the limitation and specialization of contests [was] directly opposed to a true athletic policy."⁵⁵ This matter was raised in the business session of the 1910 Annual General Meeting and the President's suggestion was adopted. Merrick, at this point, was asked to define a matched race (by Mr. Ross of the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League) whereupon Merrick replied that, "A matched race is a challenge or arrangement between two well known athletes to compete with one another in one event to the exclusion of all other athletes."⁵⁶ Such events were particularly popular in marathon running at this time. Tom Longboat turned professional after the 1908 Olympics and he and Englishman Alfie Shrubbs held matched races throughout North America.⁵⁷ Jones⁵⁸ suggested that such events reached their peak "just prior to the First World War, when crowds of 30,000 were not uncommon at these races." Therefore, the ruling of the A.A.U. of C. did not eliminate matched races, but it did relegate such events to the ranks of professionalism.

In order to reach agreement between the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. special concession had to be made in defining an amateur in the

⁵⁴"President's Report" (1910), op.cit., p.8.

⁵⁵Ibid., p.9.

⁵⁶Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1910), op.cit., p.42.

⁵⁷Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, op.cit., p.266.

⁵⁸K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.443.

sports of lacrosse and hockey.⁵⁹ By the end of 1910 the A.A.U. of C. expressed dissatisfaction with the situation in lacrosse. President Merrick, in his Annual Report,⁶⁰ noted that both the Ontario and Quebec governing bodies of lacrosse had been lax in their administration of amateurism. Consequently, the A.A.U. of C. was forced to exclude from other sports those taking part in amateur lacrosse. Merrick said "In this way confidence in the fairness of the games for the Lacrosse Trophy [the Mann Cup] would be served and a better future for the game promised."⁶¹ Although the Globe and Mail reported that the Canadian Lacrosse Association affiliated with the A.A.U. of C. on May 31st, 1911,⁶² this body did not have a delegate present at the Annual General Meeting of the Union in 1911,⁶³ and amateurism in lacrosse was a chief item of discussion.

President James Merrick, who was re-elected to the position of President of the A.A.U. of C. at the 1910 Annual Meeting,⁶⁴ summed up the lacrosse situation thus:

The Lacrosse situation in Canada is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and has resulted during the past two years in a number of developments that have proved particularly unfortunate. This sport has for a number of years experienced a steady deterioration on account of laxity of administration. Flagrant breaches of

⁵⁹Supra., pp.82-83.

⁶⁰"President's Report (1910), op.cit., p.8.

⁶¹Ibid.

⁶²The Globe and Mail, Toronto: June 1, 1911.

⁶³"Roll Call", Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 25th, 1911 p.3.

⁶⁴Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1910), op.cit., p.47.

amateur regulations have from time to time alienated from the game the class of men who had heretofore kept lacrosse on a high plane of competition. Their withdrawal offered a discouragement to the progress of the game which it is suffering from at the present time. There has also been shown a lack of sympathetic government which has caused unnecessary friction in different leagues and clubs. The athletes composing a large proportion of the active membership in lacrosse, in Ontario particularly, have the burden of irregular practices to overcome in connection with almost every contest. This is a condition of affairs that should not and cannot exist.⁶⁵

Differences of opinion culminated in 1910 when the Trustees of the Mann Cup for the Lacrosse Championship of Canada selected a team as defending champion which had been expelled from amateur competition by the Ontario Registration Committee.⁶⁶

The actions of the Trustees of the Mann Cup raised the question of the validity of a system which permitted any individual or organization to donate a trophy, select the teams (or individuals) eligible to compete for this trophy, and call the contest a championship of Canada. President Merrick suggested:⁶⁷

To ensure the impartial and responsible awarding of Dominion and Provincial Championships, it seems necessary that the holding of such Championships and the awarding of such trophies should rest with the governing body in a particular sport or with the Provincial Section of the Union within whose jurisdiction the

⁶⁵"President's Address," Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.11.

⁶⁶Ibid., (The Young Toronto Lacrosse Team held the trophy in 1909 and in 1910 the Vancouver Lacrosse Club won the right to represent the West and challenge for the trophy. The Canadian Lacrosse Association objected to the Young Torontos having the right to play and instead suggested that their champion team of 1910, the St. Catharines Club, should play Vancouver. The Mann Cup trustees refused to endorse this proposal even though the Young Torontos were accused of having two professionals in their side and Vancouver finally played, and defeated the Young Torontos, who were expelled from the C.L.A.).

⁶⁷"President's Address" (1911), op.cit., p.12.

champion team resides, or with the Board of Governors where special Dominion Contests are held.

The matter was subject to considerable discussion in the General Business portion of the Annual Meeting (1911) and finally the following motion was presented by Dr. Macdonald and seconded by Mr. Davidson:⁶⁸

That it is the opinion of this meeting that all contests for the possession of Canadian championship cups held for amateur competition⁶⁹ should be conducted under conditions satisfactory to the A.A.U. of Canada, and that the incoming Board of Governors of this Union be instructed to communicate with the trustees of such cups as now exist, or may be offered in the future, with a view to bringing about such a condition.

Following further discussion, in which the A.A.U. of C. recognized its limitations in enforcing such a rule, the motion was carried.

Conditions in hockey were not nearly as controversial as they were in lacrosse. The first hockey association, The Amateur Hockey Association of Canada, had formed in 1886,⁷⁰ and by the turn of the century problems were being experienced with professionalism creeping into the sport,⁷¹ and in 1904 "professional hockey was beginning to be openly accepted into the Canadian game and the Stanley Cup."⁷²

⁶⁸Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.65-66.

⁶⁹The Minto Cup, originally donated for amateur lacrosse, and the Stanley Cup, originally donated for amateur hockey, had become the property of professional leagues by 1908. (Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, op.cit., pp.306 and 208).

⁷⁰Supra., p.60.

⁷¹K.G. Jones, op.cit., pp.258-261.

⁷²Ibid., p.264.

In 1909 the National Hockey Association was formed and was an organizing and governing body for professional teams.⁷³ At this time, and until 1914 when the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association was formed,⁷⁴ the Ontario Hockey Association was the principal custodian of amateur hockey in Canada. Merrick noted in 1910 that the donation of the Allan Cup, for the premier amateur hockey team, had assisted in promoting the game.⁷⁵ However, Merrick did point out that the agreement, originally made between the Hockey Association and the A.A.F. of C., and sanctioned by the A.A.U. of C., permitting amateurs to play with or against professionals, had now expired.⁷⁶

In a brief report of sports in general, Secretary Crow informed the meeting that rowing was flourishing under the direction of the Canadian Association for Amateur Oarsmen; the Canadian Canoe Association held a most successful annual regatta at St. John, Quebec; cycling was becoming popular again after "being practically dead for a number of years;" the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association had no trouble controlling their growing sports; the Canadian Cricket Association was likely to expand with the proposed affiliation of the Western Canadian Cricket Association; and that Rugby, under the Canadian Rugby Union, "continues to be probably the most popular Canadian sport," but the last

⁷³Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, op.cit., p.206.

⁷⁴H.S. Hoyles, The History & Development of Hockey, Unpublished Mimeographed paper, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Dec.1968, p.32.

⁷⁵"President's Address" (1910) op.cit., p.15.

⁷⁶Ibid., p.17.

season had been marred by charges of professionalism in the Inter-provincial Union.⁷⁷

The situation in Rugby Union may have been under-stated as the C.A.A.U. had experienced considerable problems with professionalism in this sport as recently as 1908.⁷⁸

Secretary Crow also drew the attention of the meeting to Article 11 of the Constitution, which stated, in part, that the objects of the Union were:⁷⁹

1. The encouragement of systematic physical exercise and Education in Canada.

.

7. The promotion of Provincial or municipal and local legislation in the interest of the institution of public gymnasia, baths and fields for track and field amateur sports in Canada.

Crow felt the Union had to fulfil these objectives and get involved not only with the promotion of the "Playground Movement" but also with establishing the amateur status of playground instructors.⁸⁰ As a result of the discussion which followed, it was resolved that "Playground supervisors and instructors cannot compete [in amateur competition] while thus employed but do not forfeit their amateur status."⁸¹ The

⁷⁷"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1910), op.cit., pp.15-16.

⁷⁸"Inter Provincial Rugby Case," Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., Toronto: November 9th 1908, pp.27-30.

⁷⁹Supra., p.82.

⁸⁰"Secretary's Report" (1910), op.cit., p.19.

⁸¹Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.19. (This was a long standing rule and was referred to as recently as 1959 in a letter from E.W. Stinson to Mrs. Doreen Ryan re amateur status of speed skaters - Alberta Branch of A.A.U. of C., correspondence for 1959).

Union did not have to rule on the status of professional physical educators at this time for, although some physical training and military drill was being practised in Canadian schools by 1910, employment of specialist teachers had not yet reached a significant level.⁸²

During the "general business" section of the 1910 Annual Meeting considerable discussion took place concerning the status of amateur sportsmen who refereed professional contests. The Globe and Mail reported that the Union had agreed that amateurs could officiate at professional contests.⁸³ As a result of the discussion which took place some ten months after this ruling had been made, it was decided that the Union wished to go on record as believing "it is unwise for amateurs to referee professional contests."⁸⁴ However, they did not reverse the January decision made by the Board of Governors.

An unofficial Olympic Games was held in Athens in 1906⁸⁵ and at that time it was proposed to hold a similar event in Athens in 1910. However, this was not to be, so , following the 1908 Olympics in London,

⁸²"The first attempt at the development of "professional preparation" programs for physical education and recreation personnel was made at McGill University in 1911 with the establishment of a four week summer school course. . . .So successful was this first attempt that in September 1912 the program was increased in length to one full academic year in addition to the four week summer session" (M.L.Van Vliet (ed.). Physical Education in Canada, Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., 1965, p.65.).

⁸³The Globe and Mail, Toronto: January 19th, 1910.

⁸⁴Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1910), op.cit., p.43.

⁸⁵Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.29.

the next Games were scheduled for 1912 in Stockholm. Canada's participation in Olympic Games increased gradually from the time of the first unofficial Canadian entrant (perhaps in 1896, and certainly in 1900).⁸⁶ In 1908 Canada had made its presence felt in the Olympic family and following its coming-of-age, General Sir John Hanbury-Williams (who was Col. Hanbury-Williams at the time of the 1908 Olympics) was invited to become Canada's representative on the International Olympic Committee.⁸⁷ Prior to 1911, Great Britain, as head of the Empire, represented Canada on the I.O.C., and the appointment of a Canadian member to this Committee was interpreted by James Merrick as world recognition of Canada as a sporting nation in its own right.⁸⁸

Following the 1908 Olympics in London, the I.O.C. felt that, to prevent further protests of eligibility at future Games (such as the "Longboat issue"),⁸⁹ the Olympic definition of an amateur should be amended so as to comply with the definitions observed in most countries involved in international athletics. Each participating country was asked to forward its Olympic definition of an amateur to a committee comprised of the Rev. R.S. De Courcey Laffan and Mr. Theodore A. Cook, who were charged with the task of formulating "a common definition of amateur for the purpose of the Olympic games only."⁹⁰ Merrick, in his

⁸⁶Supra., p.86.

⁸⁷"President's Address," Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 25th, 1911 p.7.

⁸⁸Ibid.

⁸⁹Supra., pp.73-74.

⁹⁰"President's Address" (1911), op.cit., p.7.

1911 presidential address said;⁹¹

. . . .I am glad to report that the definition recommended by this committee [Laffan and Cook] to the I.O.C. in April last was almost identical with our own. We, therefore, have no alterations to make in connection with the qualifications of our athletes for these important contests.

The definition of an amateur, for the purpose of the Olympic Games only, adopted by the A.A.U. of C., was:

All persons shall be considered Amateurs for the purposes of the Olympic games who have not at any time -

A - (a) Competed at an athletic meeting for a money prize or monetary consideration, or for any declared wages or staked bet.

(b) Received money or pecuniary benefit in consideration of their taking part in any athletic competition, exhibition or performance.

(Note - The payment of the actual out of pocket, travelling and hotel expenses of a competitor by the club which he is selected to represent, does not involve forfeiture of his amateur status under this clause.).

(c) Received directly or indirectly any bonus or payment as compensation for loss of time while competing in, or training for, any athletic competition.

(d) Sold or pledged any prize won in any athletic competition.

B - (a) Received any pecuniary consideration for the teaching of, or assisting in, any athletic exercises.

(b) Accepted appointment to any salaried post on the consideration, expressed or implied, of taking part in, assisting in, or teaching any athletic exercise, the taking part in, assisting in, or teaching of which does not form part of the normal duties of such post.

C - (a) Competed at athletic meetings open to any others but amateurs.

(b) Competed against a professional at an athletic meeting, whether for a prize or not.

D - Been a recognized professional, or been disqualified as an

⁹¹Ibid.

amateur at any other sport.⁹²

Consequently, the code of eligibility prescribed for Olympic athletes was considerably more stringent than the national requirements of amateurism in Canada.⁹³ For example, no provision whatsoever was made for the reinstated athlete to compete in the Olympics; the general concept appeared to be, once a professional, always a professional. Therefore, after only five modern Olympic festivals (one of which was unofficial),⁹⁴ the Olympic Games had been established as the epitome of amateurism throughout the world; those who participated in these games were, theoretically, in the true sense of the word, pure amateurs. The Olympics were supposedly above all national and international controls or biases. The I.O.C. was a completely independent body and "all its members must be pledged not to accept any mandate which could affect the complete independence of their vote at the International Olympic Committee meetings."⁹⁵ The position adopted by the I.O.C. greatly influenced concepts of amateurism throughout the world. If countries wished to participate, they were required to conform to the standards established by the I.O.C.⁹⁶

⁹²"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1911), op.cit., pp.21-22.

⁹³Supra., pp.82-83. (Note, Article 111 of the Constitution of the A.A.U. of C., "The Definition of an Amateur").

⁹⁴The 1906 Olympic Games in Athens.

⁹⁵"The Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee," Montreal: 1928, p.18. (reprinted from the Official Report of the British Olympic Association).

⁹⁶Admittedly, athletes and countries cheated the I.O.C., and continue to do so. But, as is true with any law, civil, moral or athletic, individuals will circumvent it. Nevertheless, the law still acts as a deterrent for the majority of the population, particularly if the consequences of being found as a law breaker are sufficiently damaging to the individual.

The power of the Olympics has been reflected through the sports governing bodies which represent their country in Olympic matters. From 1908 (until 1948) the A.A.U. of C. represented Canada through a committee, in Olympic matters. Due in no small part of this, the Union emerged, during the early twentieth century, as the dominant sports governing body in Canada.⁹⁷

When the British Empire countries were brought together in London for the 1908 Olympics the English conceived the idea of entering an Empire team in ensuing Olympics. This idea was reinforced during 1911 when athletic teams from Canada and Australasia (Australia and New Zealand) travelled to London to compete in an athletic meet as part of the Festival of the Empire.⁹⁸ It was proposed at a conference in London of representatives of the British Athletic Organizations and the presidents of the Amateur Athletic Unions of Canada and Australia that:

Each country [of the British Empire] would send their athletes to England at least a couple of weeks before the games and systematic training under qualified instructors would take place, so as to bring the team into the best possible condition. The whole team would then go to Stockholm and the competition would be held under the same general supervision. It was felt that if this plan were pursued, better results would be obtained, and even if the different countries had to count independently as

⁹⁷Following the break-away of the C.O.A. from the A.A.U. of C. in 1948, the Union rapidly lost its control over amateur sports in Canada, and ultimately, in 1970, the Union ceased to exist (Infra. Chapter VIII.).

⁹⁸The Festival of the Empire was held from June 24th to July 1st, 1911, to celebrate the Coronation of King George V. (Correspondence from William Henry of the Council of the Festival of the Empire, to Norton Crow, Secretary of the A.A.U. of C., February 25th, 1911 - reprinted in the Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.37.).

nations the object lesson of such a unified team would be extremely beneficial, both in an imperial and athletic sense.⁹⁹

The above English proposal was perhaps one of the earliest attempts to use the Olympic Games for the purpose of international politics. England, as the "mother-country" of the British Empire, had dominated the Western world in affairs both military and economic for more than a century.¹⁰⁰ However, by the start of the twentieth century English supremacy in technology, industry and commerce was being seriously challenged by the United States of America. English colonies located close to this emerging U.S. empire, Canada and the British West Indies, were developing closer ties through trade with the U.S., and it appeared that England may have been using the Olympic Games as a means of strengthening the unity of the Empire. By presenting the world with a unified British Athletic team in Stockholm, whose combined talents would surely surpass those of the U.S. (which had dominated the games since 1896), England hoped to present an object lesson of imperial strength.

Canada and Australia were apparently in favour of the British proposal,¹⁰¹ but the British Empire team at the Vth Olympiad in Stockholm

⁹⁹"President's Address" (1911), op.cit., p.10.

¹⁰⁰British command of the seas began with the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588). Ensuing victories over Holland and France with ultimate success in the Seven Years War gave England an almost complete monopoly over oceanic commerce by 1765. The great period of English colonization provided the raw materials for industrialization and, at the same time, supported increasing populations both at home and abroad which constituted the essential markets for manufactured goods. (Will and Ariel Durant, The History of Civilization, Vols. VIll and X - "The Age of Louis XIV "and" Rousseau and Revolution" - New York: Simon and Schuster, 1963 and 1965; Note particularly Vol. X, pp.57-59; 669-681).

¹⁰¹"President's Address" (1911), op.cit., p.10.

never eventuated. Merrick, who was again president of the A.A.U. of C. in 1912, reported in his presidential address at the Annual Meeting of the Union in 1912¹⁰² that the proposal to bring Olympic teams from the British Empire together in London one month prior to the commencement of the Games, and the proposal to select one team to represent the Empire, "was not too well received." Unfortunately, Merrick neglected to say by whom it was not "well received." Perhaps it was the members of the Empire who felt they were coming of age and wished to assert their independence by standing alone on the stage of international athletics; or perhaps it was the International Olympic Committee which realized that, not only would an Empire team be too powerful for other countries to compete against,¹⁰³ but that such a proposal would limit the number of participants in the Olympic events.

The Canadian team for the Vth Olympics was selected following a series of trials staged at various centers throughout Canada, and all trials were conducted under the auspices of the A.A.U. of C. A central committee comprised of the President of the Union, James G. Merrick, Mr. E.H. Brown (past president of the M.A.A.A. and executive officer of the Quebec branch of the A.A.U.) and Mr. Claude Macdonald, M.P.,¹⁰⁴ was formed in 1911 to co-ordinate the trials (and be representative on the I.O.C.) for the selection of the final team to go to Stockholm.

¹⁰²"President's Address," Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 23rd, 1912, p.8.

¹⁰³There was no official point score in the early Olympics, but as is the present situation, countries entered national teams and the news media, if nobody else, took pains to compare performances on a national basis.

¹⁰⁴Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.67.

As a result of the organization and administration of the 1908 Olympics, which Roxborough referred to as "The Battle of Shepherd's Bush" in which "victory was becoming too important [and] the nation, rather than the individual was reaping the glory,"¹⁰⁵ the I.O.C. limited the number of events to be offered in Stockholm to fourteen.¹⁰⁶ Canada entered a team of thirty-six competitors and won eight medals.¹⁰⁷ The eight medals won by Canadians were: three gold, two silvers and three bronzes, and "the most outstanding Canadian athlete at Stockholm was undoubtedly George Hodgson,"¹⁰⁸ a Canadian swimmer who won gold medals in the 400 metres and 1500 metres freestyle events. The remaining gold medal was won by George Goulding in the 10,000 metres walk.¹⁰⁹

Canadian athletes, during the early 1900's, were certainly gaining international recognition. The team selected by the A.A.U. of C. to represent Canada at the games conducted in conjunction with the Festival of the Empire¹¹⁰ won the Lonsdale Trophy, for the overall competition, by one point from Great Britain.¹¹¹ The events contested

¹⁰⁵Henry Roxborough, op.cit., p.45.

¹⁰⁶"Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee" (1928), op.cit., p.15.

¹⁰⁷Johan Louw, "A Look at Canada's Proud Heritage in Olympic Competition," a paper presented to the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, Edmonton; May 14th, 1970, Appendix 111.

¹⁰⁸Ibid., p.10.

¹⁰⁹Ibid., p.11.

¹¹⁰Supra., p.108.

¹¹¹"Festival of Empire Report," Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.49.

at this meet, and the complete table of points was as follows:¹¹²

	Canada.	U.K.	Australasia.
100 yards run. . . .	1	2	3
200 yards run. . . .	1	3	2
880 yards run. . . .	3	1	2
1 mile run	1	2	3
Hurdles.	2	1	3
100 yards swim . . .	3	2	1
1 mile swim.	1	2	3
Wrestling.	2	1	3
Boxing	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Total points . .	16	17	21
	—	—	—

The trophy was not awarded to Canada without some dispute, as it was originally proposed that a singles match in lawn-tennis should be on the program of events. The date of the Festival clashed with the Canadian tennis championships so it was agreed to drop this event. However, when the Canadian team arrived in England, it was contended the program should include tennis. The Canadians protested, and finally tennis was excluded and the trophy awarded to Canada.

The importance of sport as a means of gaining international recognition must have been realized by the Canadian Government in 1911. The secretary of the A.A.U. of C., Norton Crow, requested, through G.F. O'Halloran, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture,

¹¹²Ibid., p.48. (Note: points were awarded on placing with 1 for 1st, 2 for 2nd and 3 for 3rd; thus the team with the least number of points was the winner). South Africa was unable to send a team even though it was originally planned for them to attend.

\$4,000 from the Federal Government to defray the expenses of sending the Canadian team to London. Precedent had been set in 1908 when the Dominion Government granted the Canadian Olympic Committee \$15,000 to finance the Canada Olympic team.¹¹³ Consequently, the request for \$4,000 in 1911 was also granted.¹¹⁴ Reasons for the negotiations for Federal aid for sport being made through the Ministry of Agriculture were not given. But, perhaps the advantages gained by a good international showing of Canadian athletes were considered principally economic. Canada, at this time, was primarily an agricultural economy and economic growth depended largely upon foreign markets for the products of primary industries.

In 1912, James Merrick, as president of the A.A.U. of C., directed the Union's request for funds (\$20,000) to send the Canadian Olympic team to Stockholm directly to R.L. Borden, the Premier of Canada. In a letter addressed to the Premier, Merrick played the political game when he wrote:

From a commercial and advertising viewpoint, the attendance of a representative team from Canada would be of great value, particularly at the present stage of our development. It would direct an attention to Canada that would be highly advantageous, particularly among continental peoples. It would also have the effect of bringing Canada into the area of international affairs.

Athletic sports of one kind or another form the recreation of nearly every citizen in all countries. Their international expression in these games is followed very closely by everyone in the civilized world. The great value of such favourable attention directed to the centre which furnished the winners, is something to obtain. We in Canada are in much need of capital, population and foreign markets that this friendly and inexpensive means of centering the attention of the world on our country would

¹¹³The Globe and Mail, Toronto: February 29th, 1908.

¹¹⁴ "Festival of Empire Report," op.cit., p.40.

be of the highest importance.

We would, therefore, urge on the Government the advisability of contributing generously for this purpose.¹¹⁵

Merrick's appeal was again successful but friction between the C.W.A. and the A.A.U. of C. deprived the Olympic team of \$5,000.

When the initial team was selected for Stockholm, cyclists were excluded. Merrick stated in his report of 1912 that the good name of the Union was jeopardized because of breaches of the amateur code by the C.W.A.¹¹⁶ He said:

. . . .Not only have professionals been reinstated in their membership, but they have lately thrown all amateur principle and tradition aside by holding amateur and professional races under the same management.¹¹⁷

As a result of their exclusion from the Olympic team, the C.W.A. approached sympathetic parliamentary members to have them block the federal grant to the Olympic committee. When the C.O.C. was made aware of this the executives met and decided to include two cyclists in the team for Stockholm. However, the damage had been done. Publicity given to the Olympic grant and the opposition which had grown against it, virtually forced the government to cut the grant by \$5,000 to \$15,000; a similar amount to the grant made to the C.O.C. in 1908.¹¹⁸

While reporting on matters pertaining to the Olympic Games,

¹¹⁵Correspondence from James G. Merrick to the Premier of Canada, R.L. Borden, January 10th, 1912, (Reprinted in the Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.6.).

¹¹⁶"President's Address" (1912), op.cit., p.10.

¹¹⁷Ibid.

¹¹⁸Ibid., p.6.

President Merrick stated that Baron de Coubertin had instructed the A.A.U. of C. to now establish an Olympic Committee on a permanent basis. This had not been necessary in the past, as Canada had acted through the British Olympic Association, but with the appointment of Sir John Hanbury-Williams as Canada's representative on the I.O.C., Canada was now considered an independent nation.¹¹⁹ The matter was brought up in General Business of the Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. and it was:

Moved by Dr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Ross:-

That the Union approves of the principle of a permanent Canadian Olympic Committee; that the Constitution of that Committee rest in the hands of the Board of Governors; that the present Chairman of the Canadian Olympic Committee be chairman of the permanent committee and the President of the A.A.U. of C. be 'ex-officio' a member of the committee with others to be selected.

(Carried).¹²⁰

Mr. Merrick, who had announced his retirement from the presidency of the A.A.U. of C. at the 1912 Annual Meeting,¹²¹ served on the special Olympic Committee charged with the task of formulating a constitution for that body. At the 1913 Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., Merrick read the proposed rules which, in part, were:

(1) Name

This Association shall be called the Canadian Olympic Association

(2) Objects

¹¹⁹Ibid., p.12.

¹²⁰Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.51.

¹²¹Ibid., p.15.

The objects of the Association shall be: To promote the participation of Canadians in Olympic Games.

(3) Membership

The Association shall consist of the following members:

- (a) Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.
Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.
Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.
Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League.
- (b) Such additional National Amateur Governing Bodies in Canada who are in affiliation with the A.A.U. of C. as shall be approved by the Council of the Association.
- (c) Such other organizations as may be approved of by the Council.

.

(7) Central Committee

For such period as may be deemed by the Council necessary immediately preceding an Olympiad, and until they have completed their report after each Olympiad, a "Select Committee of five" shall be appointed to have complete charge of finances, arrangement of trials, selection of teams, etc. This Select Committee shall be constituted as follows:

The Chairman of the Canadian Olympic Association.
The Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Olympic Association.
The President of the A.A.U. of C.
The President of the C.A.A.O.
One co-opted member to be selected by the Chairman.¹²²

Although the Canadian Olympic Association had become a permanent body it was still very much under the control of the A.A.U. of C. The Association was considered a standing committee of the Union and although antagonism between the two groups occurred, it was not until 1948 that the C.O.A. became completely autonomous, and the battle for control of

¹²²Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal: November 22nd 1913. (Reprinted in the "Annual Report of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada: 1913," pp.92-93.).

Canadian amateur athletes competing internationally came to an ultimate confrontation.

Following the Olympic Games in Stockholm, James Merrick represented Canada at a conference of leaders of amateur sports governing bodies from around the world. At this conference it was decided to form a new international association which was to be known as the International Sports Congress.¹²³ Merrick outlined the objects of the new association thus: "This New Association would have as its chief duty the arrangement of rules for Amateur Competition in the countries belonging to the Association, but not to take part in the arrangements for future Olympic Games."¹²⁴ Members of the Congress met again in August, 1912, in Berlin, and formed the International Amateur Athletic Federation (I.A.A.F.).¹²⁵

The formation of the I.A.A.F. reflected the growth which had taken place in international competitions in amateur sports. Growth in international competition had occurred largely as a result of improved communications (travel, in particular) and the general state of affluence which countries of the western-world enjoyed at the beginning of the twentieth century. A body was needed to co-ordinate such competition, and provide a venue through which rules could be standardized. One important concept that needed clarifying at this time was an acceptable definition of amateurism which would apply to all athletes; and not only those involved in Olympic Games.

¹²³"President's Address" (1912), op.cit., p.7.

¹²⁴Ibid.

¹²⁵"President's Address," Minutes of the 30th Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal: November 22nd, 1913, p.9.

Although Dr. Davidson, past President of the British Columbia Branch of the A.A.U. of C. was appointed as the Union's Official delegate to the I.A.A.F. meeting to be held in Lyons, France, in June, 1914,¹²⁶ the Union was represented by James Merrick. Merrick presented a brief report to the members of the A.A.U. of C. present at the Annual General Meeting of the Union held in Ottawa on December 5th, 1914.¹²⁷ He reported that the meeting was attended by delegates of eighteen nations and the main items of business were concerned with defining an amateur, establishing a set of international athletic rules, compiling a complete list of international (World) athletic records, and with determining standards for athletic apparatus to be used in international competition.¹²⁸ Merrick noted that the international definition of an amateur was similar to that of the Union and he recommended to the A.A.U. of C. that "it would be advisable to adopt this general definition with such amendments as may be necessary for our own government."¹²⁹ He then submitted a copy of the I.A.A.F's. definition of an amateur which read as follows:

(1) An amateur is one who competes only for the love of sport.

(2) Competing for money or any other pecuniary reward in any sport considered as an athletic sport makes the competitor

¹²⁶Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C. (1913), op.cit., p.94.

¹²⁷Minutes of the 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Ottawa: December 5th, 1914, p.11.

¹²⁸Ibid.

¹²⁹Ibid.

ineligible to compete as an amateur in all sports considered as athletic sports.

(3) In the event of an amateur competing with, or against a professional in any sport, not for money or other pecuniary rewards, then the members of the Federation to which the athlete belongs shall be the judge of such competitor's status according to its own rules, and its certificate as to the competitors status shall be accepted by all other members of the Federation.

(4) In track and field athletic sports anyone who knowingly competes with or against a professional thereby ceases to be an amateur.

(5) One who teaches trains or coaches in any sport for money or other pecuniary consideration is a professional, except, however, that so far as competition in his own country, and there only, is concerned, an employee or representative of the state or school or other educational institution who teaches, trains or coaches as an incident to his main vocation or employment, may or may not be an amateur, as the member of the Federation of the country of such person shall decide.

As an interpretation of the above fundamental rules, and to be considered as part thereof, the following regulations are set down, and any athlete who violates any thereof shall, thereby cease to be an amateur:-

(a) An amateur cannot wager, or be interested in a wager, money bet or stake made in connection with the athletic competition in which he is to participate.

(b) An amateur must not accept any prize or token above two pounds value [approx.\$5] which is not suitably inscribed with some words or letters commemorative of the competition. Prizes must not be of a character which cannot be possessed or retained for a period of the life of the recipient.

(c) An amateur cannot compete for a prize or token of a value of more than ten pounds except by consent of the member of the Federation of the organizing country.

(d) An amateur shall not sell or pawn or exchange his prizes.

(e) An amateur cannot enter or compete in any contest under a name other than his own or one assumed permanently by him for the purpose of competition and registered by him with a member of the Federation of his country.

(f) An amateur cannot issue a challenge or in any manner evidence his intention of competing with or against a professional or for money or its equivalent.

An amateur cannot sign a contract agreeing to take a professional position in athletics, or to take part in any athletic

sports for money.

(g) An amateur cannot accept or in any manner receive any money or other pecuniary gain in going to, attending, or returning from an athletic meeting, other than his actual outlay for railroad, steamship, sleeping-car fare and for meals and lodging. Under no circumstances shall the amount paid exceed the cost of one first-class railway or steamship accommodation, and one pound or the equivalent per day for meals and lodging.

(h) Any expense money must be paid, not to the athlete, but to the member of the Federation of the athlete's country.

(i) An amateur cannot accept travelling expenses or payment of any kind for trainer, rubber, masseur, friend or relative. (Note - This rule does not mean that reasonable travelling expenses of trainer and the like cannot be paid, but that such expenses cannot be demanded by, or paid to, the athlete, but must be paid as provided by regulation h.) [sic]

(j) An amateur cannot, directly or indirectly, accept payment for loss of time or wages in attending or training for any athletic competition.

An amateur cannot use the goods or apparatus of any firm, manufacturer or agent for making any compensation; or shall not allow his name to be used as a means of advertising or recommending the goods of any firm or manufacturer.

(k) An amateur cannot, directly or indirectly, receive any reward for becoming or continuing as a member of any club or any other athletic organization.

(l) An amateur cannot compete for any athletic organization if he is employed by or renders personal service for compensation to any such organization.¹³⁰

The last three regulations ("j", "k", and "l") were directed towards commercialism in sport, which had apparently become an international problem. Commercialism in Canadian sport was of particular concern to the A.A.U. of C. and caused much of the antagonism which existed between the Union and the Canadian Wheelmen's Association in 1912.¹³¹

¹³⁰"Amateur Definition of the International Athletic Federation: as adopted at Lyons, France, June 1914." (Reprinted in the Minutes of the 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.11.).

¹³¹Supra., p.114.

James Merrick, in his Annual Address of 1912, said of commercialism in sport:

It is an insidious evil which may appear innocent enough at the commencement. It inevitably, when it assumes a commanding position, breaks down the morale of individuals and clubs brought most immediately into contact with it, and through them, opens the avenue for the most flagrant breaches of amateur principle.

Amateur sport should keep at arm's length the commercial element. We have nothing in common with it. Our duty is to supervise the recreation of young men; to protect their interests and to oppose most vigorously anything that threatens the freedom of the contests.¹³²

However, the ultimate severing of relationships between the A.A.U. of C. and the C.W.A. was brought about by the insistence of the C.W.A. to maintain control over both amateur and professional cycling in Canada. Norton Crow, in his secretarial report to the Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. in 1912,¹³³ pointed out that professional cyclists, refused reinstatement by the Union, had been reinstated by the C.W.A. Further, that the C.W.A. did not have control over cycling in the Maritimes, British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, where cycling sanctions were issued by the branches of the Union. He felt, therefore, that the "C.W.A. is not really a national body and according to Section 2 of the A.A.U. of C. By-Laws they should be suspended."¹³⁴

The following letter from the C.W.A. to the Union was final

¹³²"President's Address" (1912), op.cit., pp.10-11. (K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.444, pointed out that Merrick's feelings concerning "Commercialism" stemmed largely from the situation involving the C.W.A. and the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., and the Dunlop Company).

¹³³"Secretary's Report," Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.17-18.

¹³⁴Ibid., p.18.

notification of the split between the two bodies:

Toronto. April 9th, 1913.

Mr. N.H. Crow,
Secretary A.A.U. of C.,
Toronto. Ont.

Dear Sir,

I regret to have to advise you that at a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association held Saturday, April 5th, it was decided to withdraw our membership from the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. This decision was arrived at after we had received Mr. Rubenstein's and Mr. MacKay's report of their condence [sic] with your Major Heron and Mr. Crow.

As you know, our Constitution calls for control of amateur and professional cycle racing, and the organization with which the C.W.A. is affiliated, namely, Union Cycliste Internationale, controls both amateur and professional cycle racing, and while we will not promote professional racing, still, when professionals come into Canada to race (such as they did last fall at the Arena), they must be controlled by the C.W.A., and race under our rules.

Regretting that we had to take the above course, we are,

Very truly yours,
Canadian Wheelmen's Association,

H.E. Richard,
Secretary C.W.A.¹³⁵

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C. (held in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting) on November 22nd, 1913 the matter of cycling was again brought forward and it was suggested by Thomas Boyd of Manitoba, that as there was no governing body of cycling affiliated with the Union, that the Union allocate the task of

¹³⁵A.A.U. of C. Correspondence for 1913, reprinted in the 1913 Annual Report of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.66-67.

conducting Canadian Amateur championships in this sport.¹³⁶ The matter was left in the hands of the incoming executive and, as it was not mentioned in the 1914 Annual Report of the Union, amateur cycling must have remained the unchallenged realm of the C.W.A. However, the incident served to illustrate the feeling of antagonism which existed between the two organizations at this time.¹³⁷

Mixing of amateurs and professionals in competition also created problems between the Union and the Dominion of Canada Football Association (D.F.A.) in the years immediately prior to the outbreak of World War 1. Similar to the C.W.A., Mr. Tom Watson, President of the D.F.A., in his report to the Annual General Meeting of the Union, stated:

. . . .You all know very well what we have done. It has spread broadcast throughout the Dominion during the past two or three months. We have formed ourselves into an Association to control amateur and professional football [soccer].¹³⁸

Watson went on to state that the D.F.A. was "a flourishing body and control more athletes than the whole lot of you together."¹³⁹

¹³⁶Meeting of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal: 1913, (Proceedings reprinted in the Annual Report of the A.A.U. of C. for 1913, op.cit., p.94.).

¹³⁷The dispute between the Union and the C.W.A. was publicized, and in April of 1913 the Globe and Mail reported that the "A.A.U. of C. had taken over amateur cycling due to the failure of the C.W.A. to divorce itself from professional cyclists," (The Globe and Mail, Toronto: April 7th 1913). This appears to be an overstatement for the C.W.A. did not sever relationship with the Union until April 9th (at the earliest) and there is nothing in the official records of the Union to justify the statement by the Globe and Mail.

¹³⁸"Dominion of Canada Football Association," Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., (1913) op.cit., p.58.

¹³⁹Ibid.

This statement, and the general framework of his report, somewhat justified the prediction of secretary Crow, who at the beginning of the meeting said, when reporting on the attitude of the D.F.A.:

. . . .Why have they decided to come, you ask? Is it to bring useful suggestions for the governance and betterment of amateur sport? No, I think I may safely say that their attitude bristles with demands. We must do this; we must do that. They have decided to do so, and we must perforce forthwith agree.¹⁴⁰

Crow also outlined the demands of the Canadian governing body of soccer football and briefly summarized their reasons for making these demands, as follows:

- (1) The mixing of amateur and professionals.
- (2) The reinstatement of professionals.
- (3) The government of professionals.

. . . .the reasons put forth for the above changes and demands are as follows:-

- (1) Football is governed that way at home.
- (2) Desire to have old country professionals[sic] play here.
- (3) It is required by the International Federation.¹⁴¹

The matter was brought to a head at a later session of the Annual Meeting when members of the D.F.A. argued their case from the point of view that the A.A.U. of C. did not have the right, nor should they assume the right, to exert controls over sports which had their own national governing bodies. Mr. MacMahon, from Quebec, argued that the A.A.U. of C., through its requirements for amateur status in Canada,

¹⁴⁰"Secretary's Report," Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1913)., op.cit., p.21.

¹⁴¹Ibid., p.20.

and due to the power the Union had in selecting Canada's Olympic representatives, was depriving soccer players of the right they had, according to the rules of the International Federation, to take part in Olympics.¹⁴² After a long, and often heated discussion, the matter was voted upon by all delegates present as to whether the demands of the D.F.A. were justified. Following the vote, President Watson, of the D.F.A., announced the withdrawal from allied membership of the D.F.A., and their delegation "thereupon withdrew from the meeting."¹⁴³

The cases of the conflicts between the A.A.U. of C. and the respective governing bodies of cycling and soccer football served as an indication of the emerging state of amateur sport in Canada. The concepts of "dirty professionals" and "good clean amateurs" had disappeared from certain sports altogether and generally diminished in all sports. However, the controlling authority of amateurism served as a brake on change and was reluctant to recognize emerging ideas. The A.A.U. of C. had a powerful weapon (which enabled it to exert pressures on individual sports governing bodies) in the form of their right to control participation in the Olympic Games. The Olympics, by this time, had become an internationally recognized sporting event which was extremely important for individual and national prestige, and these games were founded upon tradition. Consequently the Olympic governing bodies also resisted change, so the A.A.U. of C. had excellent support from their own Olympic Association, the Olympic Associations of other

¹⁴²Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.77-85.

¹⁴³Ibid., p.87.

countries, the International Olympic Committee, and from all of those many individuals who had been influenced by the Olympic ideal.

Still, sports were also becoming organized at an international level, and with increased organization came increased independence. Certain sports, such as cycling and soccer in Canada, were prepared to stand against the powerful "umbrella" organizations and put trust in their associations with their own international governing bodies. Hence, by 1914, the battle-ground for the entire question of amateurism was laid and through the years to come (and up to the present time) the battle was waged between the conservative all-encompassing sports governing bodies and governing bodies which represented the interests of athletes involved in a single sport.

Cycling and soccer were not the only sports in which the A.A.U. of C. was having difficulties controlling professionalism. Norton Crow also reported in his annual report of 1912 that:

Considerable unrest has been caused in several Branches by the growth of professional sports of various kinds. Mention may be made of hockey and baseball in the Maritime Provinces; hockey, lacrosse, and recently association football in Quebec; and an increased amount of professional hockey and lacrosse in Western Canada. Professional baseball is found in practically every Province in the Dominion, and the amateur status of baseball players has recently caused concern in several Branches of the Union.¹⁴⁴

He did not mention swimming as a problem area in the above statement, but later in the same report he stated:

The C.A.S.A. [Canadian Amateur Swimming Association] have turned a deaf ear to our overtures regarding affiliation. It would seem to us that if they persist in their present antagonistic policy that the Union must, in the interest of

¹⁴⁴"Secretary's Report" (1912), op.cit., p.17.

swimming, once again assume control of this sport."¹⁴⁵

The problem in swimming was not centered on issues of professionalism to the same extent as it was in other sports. The C.A.S.A. wanted, and took control, of swimming and allied water sports such as diving and water-polo. In fact, exception was taken by the British Columbia Branch of the Union because the C.A.S.A.'s definition of an amateur had no provisions for "reinstatement" and was, if anything, more demanding than the Union's definition.¹⁴⁶

The matter of swimming was gone into fully at the Annual Meeting of the Union in 1913 and the outcome of negotiations between the A.A.U. of C. and the C.A.S.A. was much happier than it had been in the cases of cycling and soccer. The new Articles of Alliance between the C.A.S.A. and the A.A.U. of C. revealed that the Union relented due to the reasoned approach of the swimming association, and the relationship established between the two bodies set a precedent for future affiliations of a similar nature with other sports governing bodies. Mr. Thomas Boyd (Manitoba) was appointed chairman of a special committee to try and come to an understanding with the C.A.S.A. and he reported the following new articles of alliance to the Annual Meeting of 1913:

1. The C.A.S.A. shall be recognized as the governing body for amateur swimming, diving and water-polo in the Dominion of Canada. It shall, in regard to these sports, have full control, and be the arbiter in all disputes, differences or questions arising in connection with them.

¹⁴⁵Ibid., p.19. (Before the formation of the C.A.S.A., swimming clubs were affiliated, at first directly with the parent-bodies of the Union, and more recently through Branches of the Union).

¹⁴⁶Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1913) op.cit., pp.70-71.

2. The C.A.S.A. shall have the right to register all swimmers, divers and water-polo players.

3. The C.A.S.A. shall notify the A.A.U. of C. or its Branches of all suspensions or disqualifications.

4. That all reinstatements by the C.A.S.A. shall receive the assent of the A.A.U. of C. or its Branches.

5. The A.A.U. of C. shall have the right to sanction "open" swimming, diving, or water-polo meetings, other than championships or international contests, in provinces where there is no branch of the C.A.S.A.

6. The A.A.U. of C. shall through its provincial Branches, do all that is possible to encourage and promote the formation of branches of the C.A.S.A. in provinces where such are not now organized.

7. At all meetings of the A.A.U. of C., the C.A.S.A. shall be entitled to representation by not more than four delegates, or duly elected alternates of such delegates, having a collective vote.

8. From among these delegates, one shall be chosen as a member of the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C., who shall have voice, vote and privilege equal to other members of the said Board.

9. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon thirty days notice in writing to the other.¹⁴⁷

The suggestions of Boyd's Committee were voted upon, adopted, and the alliance between the C.A.S.A. and the A.A.U. of C. became the model for future alliances and indicated a distinct change in the role of the Union in the government of amateur sport in Canada.

In the following year (1914) Mr. A.E. Vert, Chairman of the Committee on Affiliations and Alliances, reported that the Canadian Snow Shoe Union and the Amateur Skating Association of Canada had joined in Articles of Alliance with the A.A.U. of C. which were modelled on those adopted by the Union and the C.A.S.A. the year before.¹⁴⁸ Also, H.D. Johnson,

¹⁴⁷Ibid., pp.76-77.

¹⁴⁸"Report of Committee on Affiliations and Alliances," Minutes

President of the Union in 1914, made the following recommendations in his annual report:

(1) Recommended that all sports be placed under National Governing Bodies; taking our alliance with the "Swimmers" as a guide.

(2) Recommended that the Executive of the A.A.U. of C. should then exist as a purely advisory body; each governing body having control of its own department of work.

(3) Recommended that a National Registration, or other similar Committee, control all reinstatements in cases of violation of Clause B, and that this Committee be composed of a member from each governing body, together with the President and Secretary, and possibly one or two others.

(4) Suggested that where professional teams, as in Soccer, visited this country for educational purposes or preliminary practice, the A.A.U., on request by the governing body concerned, could give consent to such body to allow their amateur teams to compete with them.¹⁴⁹

These were indeed radical suggestions coming from a president of the A.A.U. of C., and while there was no apparent action taken¹⁵⁰ they served to indicate a change of attitude even among the leaders of the Union. These sentiments were not commonly shared by all Executive members and Secretary Crow, who had long been a diligent and influential member of the A.A.U. of C., gave a more traditional view of amateurism in his report to the General Meeting of 1914. In that part of his report which dealt with "Reinstatements," Norton Crow expressed the following opinions:

of the 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.10.

¹⁴⁹"Presidents Report," Minutes of the 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1914), op.cit., p.2.

¹⁵⁰Nothing was done in 1914 and, due to the outbreak of war, the Union did not officially meet again until 1919.

Just as it is true that nothing in the world but a personal act of professionalism can cause a man to lose his status as an amateur, so it is true that no amount of legislating can logically bring about a return of amateur status to a man who has committed a personal act of professionalism. You might by solemn resolution declare something black to be white, but it would still be black. Once a man has taken money for sport he must always be a professional. True you could resolve to regard him or call him an amateur, but that would not make him one, because he had accepted and used money for his services as an athlete, and this would be a form of hypocrisy no more to be encouraged than a professional athlete masquerading as an amateur.

.

I am convinced by experience that the real amateur is the better man. Amateurism is the only way. Oh for the eloquence of a Stark¹⁵¹ combined with the logic of a Tees¹⁵² that I might stimulate you all to greater efforts in the amateur cause. That you might all go home and teach the school-boy that amateurism and honesty are synonomous, and that if honesty is the best policy, then so is amateurism. That there is more in the race than winning; more in the contest than the Prize; that "playing the game" is the thing. I would give you a vision of our young men so taught holding their own if not leading the world in all manly athletic sports; and withal they would be finer, better citizens. Is not that worth the effort?¹⁵³

Crow's stirring remarks were in keeping with the times, as 1914 was a year for impassioned pleas to young men throughout the world. In the summer of that year (July 28th), Austria declared war on Serbia; August 1st Germany declared war on Russia, and on August 3rd on France, and on August 4th on Belgium.¹⁵⁴ By December of 1914 a large portion of Europe, and those countries which formed the British Empire, were at war.

Britain was not immediately involved in the European conflict

¹⁵¹Wm. Stark was president of the A.A.A. of C. in 1895, and of the C.A.A.U. in 1901, 1907 and 1908.

¹⁵²Dr. F.J. Tees was secretary of the C.A.A.U. in 1905 and 1906, and president of the A.A.U. of C. in 1913.

¹⁵³"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1914), op.cit., p.5.

¹⁵⁴Roger L. Williams, Modern Europe 1660-1945, New York:

as, unlike continental powers, she was not bound by any alliances. However, the British had encouraged the French to expect support in case of war¹⁵⁵ and on August 3rd, when Germany declared war on France, the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, gave "a brilliant parliamentary speech in which he showed both Britain's moral obligation to France and the catastrophe to Britain of a French defeat."¹⁵⁶ Britain declared war on Germany the following day, August 4th, 1914.

When on 4 August, 1914, the cables and the new wireless telegraph flashed the message "War" across the Atlantic, Canada for the first time found herself flung into the midst of world affairs.¹⁵⁷

The Canadian Parliament was called, as quickly as possible, into a special session and the Canadian War Measures Act was passed. The Government gave the order to raise 25,000 troops and within two months, the first Canadian contingent had sailed for England.¹⁵⁸

An event of the magnitude of a national declaration of war had a significant influence on the lives of every Canadian, and upon the functioning of every Canadian institution. Sport and amateurism were not spared and, on December 5th, 1914, Norton Crow reported to those present at the Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. in Ottawa, as follows:

We regret we cannot report business quite as usual since the

St. Martin's Press, 1964, pp.510-511.

¹⁵⁵Ibid., p.513.

¹⁵⁶Ibid.

¹⁵⁷J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.327.

¹⁵⁸Ibid., pp.328-329.

outbreak of hostilities in August last. The immediate effect of the war was the abandonment not only of our own 31st annual championships, as reported at greater length by the Championship Committee, but the cancellation of many other important fixtures and including several Branch championship meetings. On the other hand it is gratifying to report that any athletic contests of different natures have been held by and with the sanctions of the Union's Branches in aid of the war fund. The patriotic fund benefit held in Calgary was said to have been the largest sport carnival ever held there, over 1,000 athletes participating. The remarkable number of athletes who have volunteered for active service is a lasting tribute to the influence of sport on patriotism and no more heroic deeds are reported from the front than those performed by the men whose names are already well-known to us because of their athletic records.

.
 . . . Does this not suggest that we should therefore, in time of war prepare for peace athletically? For the inevitable boom in sports that will come with peace (and may its coming be not delayed), let us prepare with improved laws and perfected organization.¹⁵⁹

However, the A.A.U. of C. ceased to be an active body for the duration of the war, which ended on November 11th, 1918,¹⁶⁰ and the war on professionalism was not officially resumed until September 25th, 1919, when the Thirty Second Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was held in Ottawa. Once the threat of invasion had passed, administrators attacked the perennial problems of amateurism with renewed vigor and it took another World War (in 1939) to instigate temporary peace in the world of Canadian sport.

¹⁵⁹"Secretary's Report" (1914), op.cit., p.4.

¹⁶⁰Roger L. Williams, op.cit., p.526.

CHAPTER V

WORLD WAR 1 AND ITS AFTERMATH

(1914 - 1920)

Prior to the outbreak of World War 1, Canada had stood somewhat aloof in matters of world affairs. Being a colony of Britain, she was secure in knowing that the most powerful navy in the world protected her from foreign attack. Therefore, the only risk of land attack was from the United States, who, in addition to being a friendly neighbour, was also bound by the Monroe Doctrine¹ as an ally of Canada. Careless² pointed out that this policy of the United States "virtually presented the Canadians with the further protection of a nation of ninety million people" and that Canada was "less concerned over defense problems than Britain was herself."³

However, when Britain sent out the call to arms on August 4th, 1914, Canadians were quick to respond. Initially, there was a rush to arms and Lower suggested that the first wave of volunteers came principally from the recently arrived immigrants who "knew

¹The Monroe Doctrine enacted in December, 1823, by President James Monroe, declared the Republic would appose any attack on the Americas by overseas countries. The Doctrine was primarily aimed at stopping colonization of the America's by European countries (Roger L. Williams, Modern Europe, 1660-1945, New York: St. Martins Press, 1964, p.325.).

²J.M.S. Careless, Canada a Story of Challenge, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963), p.328.

³Ibid.

something about the other side of the ocean."⁴ It was to be expected that both the English and the French Canadians should respond readily to this cause as both Britain and France were under the threat of German invasion. Patriotism for the "home-country" was not the only motivating force which influenced Canada's ready participation in the European conflict. The Canadian economy had suffered a slump in 1913⁵ and foreign markets were being threatened.

In some respects, the war came at an opportune time for the Canadian economy, as:

. . . .The recession of 1913-14 was overcome by the demands created by the War. By the end of the hostilities the acreage under wheat in the prairie provinces was nearly 80 per cent above that of 1913, and exports of other foodstuffs rose quickly. The demand for munitions similarly stimulated the industrial structure which had been in trouble immediately before the War. Factories were converted to the manufacture of munitions, with the result that about one third of the Canadian industrial capacity was diverted to war orders.⁶

War, if nothing else, meant full-employment and the decade preceding World War 1 "witnessed the greatest movements of people to Canada from other countries that have ever taken place."⁷ The increase in the workforce was made up of immigrants who came from Britain and

⁴A.R.M. Lower, Canadians in the Making, (Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1958), p.396.

⁵J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.326.

⁶G. de Glazebrook, "Emergence of Canada as Power in International Affairs," Canada One Hundred: 1867-1967, (Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967), p.444.

⁷W.H. Agnew, "The Canadian Mosaic," Canada One Hundred: 1867-1967, (Ibid), p.88

the United States, but Austria, China, Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, the Scandanavian countries and the Ukraine also contributed substantially to Canada's immigrant population.⁸

Lower⁹ cast some doubt as to whether the initial response to the Canadian war effort was as unanimous as previously suggested.¹⁰ He suggested that while the leaders of French-Canadian society were equally aware of the situation as their contemporaries in British-Canada, they were not as emotionally involved, even in the early years of the war.¹¹ From the British-Canadian point of view, Lower also felt that "after the initial rush to the colours, English Canada's response to recruiting was such as to spread alarm."¹²

Much has been written of the racial split caused by the First World War in Canada and, although the initial split came about because of a Canadian government proposal to do away with educational instruction in the French language,¹³ the Borden (Prime Minister of Canada during World War 1) administration did little to cement relationships with its handling of Canada's war effort. The language problem in training French-speaking recruits was never

⁸Ibid., p.89.

⁹A.R.M. Lower, Canadians in the Making, op.cit., p.395.

¹⁰Supra., pp.131.

¹¹A.R.M. Lower, op.cit., p.396

¹²Ibid., p.397.

¹³F. Henry Johnson, A Brief History of Canadian Education, Toronto: McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada Ltd., 1968, Chapter 10 ("The West: The Schools and the Clash of Cultures, 1880-1920"), pp.93-102.

seriously considered and few French-Canadian units were formed, despite the demands in Quebec for them.

Nor did the direction of the Minister of the Militia, the energetic but wayward Sir Sam Hughes, help matters. He shared the superior attitude and uninformed prejudice regarding French Canadians that are among the worst characteristics of some English Canadians. . . . As if it were not enough to have an anti-Catholic Ulsterman as Minister of the Militia, some Protestant clergymen were among the recruiting officers sent to Quebec: a measure not likely to soothe the feelings of that Roman Catholic province.¹⁴

As a result of the antagonism which arose, recruiting riots took place in towns throughout Quebec in 1916 and when Borden introduced compulsory conscription¹⁵ the revolt in Quebec almost reached the proportions of civil war.

The war revealed something of the qualities of the enlisted men from Canada. Of a total of 619,636 men on active service in the Canadian armed forces, 424,148 served in the European theater, and a further 3,079 Canadians enlisted directly into the British armed forces.¹⁶ The Canadian navy was never a power-force and although Canada did not have an air-force, the 22,000 Canadians who flew with the R.A.F. established a reputation of skill and daring which has been part of the Canadian military heritage from that time. The Canadian ground forces also brought

¹⁴J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.335.

¹⁵Conscription was adopted by a re-elected Borden Government in October, 1917, (Ibid., pp.336-337).

¹⁶G. de Glazebrook, op.cit., p.444.

prestige to Canada.

Canadian troops took part in many of the major battles, but it was at Vimy Ridge, where "the entire Canadian Corps of four divisions stormed forward in the early dawn against its imposing heights," that greatness was achieved. This has often been described as Canada's finest hour, and "before night-fall the name of Canada was ringing around the world." Other famous battles, such as at Hill 70, where in ten days Canada's losses were 9,198 were fought by these gallant men.¹⁷

Lower described the Canadian fighting men thus:

. . . . There was never any doubt among either the men themselves or their people that they would make good soldiers. There never has been any doubt since. In the army, as elsewhere, their qualities lay about midway between British and American; more discipline than Americans, more adaptiveness than British, less innovating initiative than the Americans, less original genius than the British, more general average capacity perhaps than either of the others.¹⁸

These were the young men of Canada abroad, but such characteristics must also have been true of those left at home. Qualities of national character were not developed overnight and while the Canadian soldiers were making an international impact, so too were Canadians supporting the war effort from the factories and fields of Canada. The shortage of manpower had necessitated conscription, and when the most productive of Canada's population was taken to the battlefields, production of food and munitions had to increase (on a per-capita basis) not only to support Canadian troops, but also to support the allied forces in Europe. The need

¹⁷K.G. Jones, "Sport in Canada-1900 to 1920," Unpub.Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970, p.20. (Quotes taken from Roger Graham, "Through the First World War," The Canadians 1867-1967, J.M.S. Careless and R.C. Brown, Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1967, p.177).

¹⁸A.R.M. Lower, op.cit., p.400.

for labor was met by utilizing every available human resource which included a great reserve of "woman power." Women, largely through their efforts during the war, made sufficient impact on society to be recognized as contributing citizens and entitled to respect and rights of government. The role they played during the 1914-18 war had a significant bearing on their receiving the right to vote, "by acts passed during and shortly after the war."¹⁹

Sport did not cease with the outbreak of war. In fact, in terms of total participation, it probably increased as large numbers of active young men, of the sports playing age, were brought together for military purposes. The military garrisons and the Canadian militia had taken an active role in promoting sport in Canada from the time of settlement²⁰ and since the adoption of the cliché that "the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton," sports and games were considered important in training military personnel.

Sport for Canadian troops in combat was probably not as important as a means of training for active service as it was to maintain morale. Many athletes enlisted in the services, and

¹⁹J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.333.

²⁰For examples of the military's role in sport prior to 1900 see P.L. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada, 1807-1867" Unpub. Ph.D.Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969), A.E. Cox, "A History of Sports in Canada, 1868-1900" (Unpub. Ph.D.Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969), Nancy and Maxwell Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life:1700 to the present, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969) Henry Roxborough, One Hundred-Not Out: The Story of Nineteenth Century Canadian Sport, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1966).

even in the face of war, such men could not cast aside their desire to play and compete in the friendly rivalry of sport. However, as military athletics grew, so civilian athletics declined and the impact of the war on membership of civilian clubs can be gauged somewhat by considering that, from the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association alone, during the course of the war, 965 members enlisted for active service (106 of these were killed while on active duty).²¹

The role of athletes in Canada's war effort was illustrated by the formation of "Sportsmen's Battalions in the various military camps across the country."²² The establishment of such battalions promoted sporting competitions and also helped in keeping alive competitive athletics in the communities which surrounded military camps. While the men were in training they participated in local competitive leagues in such sports as hockey, baseball, cricket, basketball, soccer and rugby. However, as the war effort grew, and the number of men enlisted in the armed services grew, the role of military teams in local competition decreased and was gradually replaced by intra military competitions.²³

When the initial training had been completed and battalions containing Canada's sporting élite were sent overseas, domestic

²¹"M.A.A.A. Golden Jubilee Edition," Montreal: June 20th-27th, 1931, pp.10-17.

²²K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.505.

²³This was not an unusual development when it is considered that the best athletes were in the armed services and therefore could only get real competition from other military athletes; the civilians could not compete.

Canadian sport suffered a severe set-back. An example of the situation created, particularly in smaller centers, was published in the Edmonton Bulletin on June 6th, 1916:

With two of the prominent battalions moving out of Edmonton sport will reach the stagnation stage as it was decided last spring that nothing but military sport would be given encouragement until after the war. Before this the military had leagues in baseball (7 teams), soccer (7 teams), cricket (4 teams), tennis tournaments, etc.. The only sports alive in the city are lawn bowling, which is increasing in popularity, bowling (tenpin) and shooting.²⁴

But, while the Canadian sporting scene may have suffered, the military personnel took their sports and games with them to Europe and the battlefield. Sport, in such a situation, was hardly organized on a competitive league basis, but nevertheless, games were played. For example, as early as February, 1915, The Globe and Mail reported that two Canadian teams played lacrosse "under the shadow of Mount Olympus"²⁵ on Christmas day.

Not only did the war affect participation in Canadian sport during the encounter, but also many outstanding athletes made the supreme sacrifice and were lost to sport forever. Many were injured and maimed, or just grew four years older, and among these, many potentially great athletes must surely have been robbed of their chances to fully develop their sporting talents.²⁶

In the face of war, many minor domestic problems and

²⁴Edmonton Bulletin, June 6th (cited by K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.510).

²⁵The Globe and Mail, Toronto, February 8th, 1915.

²⁶K.G. Jones (op.cit., Chapter XI11, "The First World War" pp.503-522) gave a detailed description of the exploits of leading Canadian athletes in World War 1.

disagreements were overshadowed and either forgotten, or shelved. The problems of amateur and professional participation in sport was a case in point. In May of 1916 the A.A.U. of C. made an official statement that "no distinction would be made between amateurs and professionals, and amateurs would not lose their status by competing in mixed events,"²⁷ in military-sponsored sporting events. However, the problem of amateur status was not forgotten, and following the war the disputes concerning eligibility were renewed with a new intensity and vigor. The battle of amateurism was complicated by the success of military sports where it was illustrated that amateurs could participate with and against professionals; professional athletes were not always "dirty", and professional athletes, like amateur athletes, were capable of competing in sports for the "love of the game."

With the organization and administration of amateur sports almost entirely ceasing during the period of the war, the A.A.U. of C. also ceased to function as an active controlling body from late 1914 until after the cessation of hostilities on November 11th, 1918.²⁸

²⁷The Globe and Mail, Toronto: May 26th, 1916. This statement was made as a result of a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of C. on April 12th, 1916. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, that all bona fide officer, n.c.o's. and men, enlisted for active service in the Canadian forces, may compete in all military athletic events where the competition is confined to such officers, n.c.o's. and men and amateurs shall not lose their amateur standing by reason of competition therein." ("Secretary's Report," Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Ottawa, September 25-26th, 1919, pp.13-14).

²⁸Roger L. Williams, op.cit., p.526.

Union matters were entrusted to the Executive of 1914 and no General Meetings of the A.A.U. of C. were held during the period 1915 to 1918, inclusive.²⁹ The union, along with other sporting organizations and clubs throughout Canada, directed its energies towards the war-effort. As early in the war as December, 1914, Norton Crow reported (at the only General Meeting held during the war years):

. . . . The immediate effect of the war was the abandonment not only of our own 31st annual championships. . . . , but the cancellation of many other important fixtures and including several Branch Championship meetings. On the other hand it is gratifying to report that many athletic contests of different natures have been held by and with the sanctions of the Union's Branches in aid of the war fund.³⁰

As sporting clubs throughout Canada lost their membership of active participants, they did not cease to exist. Instead, the older members, together with those physically unfit for military service, used the club-organization as a focus for their war-effort which was primarily in the form of raising money for the war fund. During the early years of the war, sports organisations conducted competitions to raise money and Jones³¹ cited evidence that the Toronto Sportsmen Club and the Hamilton Jockey Club raised money

²⁹J. Howard Crocker, "Amateur Sports and Games in Canada," (Unpublished paper prepared for the sixtieth anniversary of the A.A.U. of C.) p.27. Note: this is also supported by the numbering of the Annual Reports of the A.A.U. of C.

³⁰"Secretary's Report," 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Ottawa, December 5th, 1914, p.4.

³¹K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.507. (evidence cited from 1915 editions of The Globe and Mail).

to buy machine guns; the Toronto Soccer Club and the Queen City Lawn Bowling Club supplied tobacco to the Canadian troops; the Canadian Henley Regatta, held at St. Catherines in 1915, raised \$1,300 which was donated to the Red Cross; and "The patriotic fund benefit held in Calgary [in 1914] was said to have been the largest sports carnival ever held there, over 1,000 athletes participating."³²

While special events were held to raise money, many of the regular competitive fixtures were abandoned during the war years. Perhaps the most significant cancellation of a sporting contest was the 1916 Olympic Games which had been allotted to Berlin.³³ When war broke out in 1914, the I.O.C. recognized that the Olympics could not be held in Berlin and, according to The Globe and Mail,³⁴ early the following year the International Olympic Committee announced that the Games scheduled for Berlin would be held in the United States.³⁵ The Games so proposed were to be "unofficial," and although the events proposed for Berlin were to be included, any records established would not be recognized and it is significant that the venue was changed from city (Berlin) to country (U.S.A.).³⁶ The

³²"Secretary's Report," (1914), op.cit., p.4.

³³Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963), p.52.

³⁴The Globe and Mail, Toronto: March 10th, 1915.

³⁵The U.S. was not immediately involved in World War 1, and it was in 1917 that the U.S.A. joined the allies and declared war on Germany.

³⁶Olympic Games are awarded, by tradition, to cities, not to countries.

United States was given a free hand in deciding the specific venue. Baron de Coubertin was apparently absent when the above decision was made, as The Globe and Mail,³⁷ a little over a week after it announced the decision by the I.O.C., printed de Coubertin's rebuttal in which he was quoted as saying that the International Olympic Committee had "no right to give the games to any country [sic] except Berlin and they could not be held anywhere else."³⁸

Cancellation of the Sixth Olympics was apparently a minor defeat for Baron de Coubertin for, in 1913, in spite of growing political tensions in Europe, "he stated he valued the Sixth Olympiad as the final consecration of his work."³⁹ The Games were not held and:

. . . in the official honour roll and tablet, displayed in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, there later appeared the simple notation: "Sixth Olympic Games, Berlin, 1916--Omitted." The "omitted" was both polite and significant.⁴⁰

Hence, not even the power of the Olympic ideal could overcome the world's involvement in war. Sport was relegated to the status of, at best, a training device for military personnel, a morale builder to people living through severe hardships, or a pleasant diversion in an otherwise unpleasant world situation.

Canada grew up considerably as a result of its involvement

³⁷The Globe and Mail, Toronto: March 19th, 1915.

³⁸Ibid.

³⁹Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.52.

⁴⁰Ibid.

in World War 1. Careless⁴¹ concluded that Canada emerged from the war:

. . . . shaken and strained, but by no means exhausted or gloomy. And if Canadian nationalism had suffered a set back at home [reference to the antagonism in French-Canada to conscription], abroad it was advancing steadily, rounding out the new position that Canada had earned by right of blood and effort.

Although Canada was still not a nation,⁴² a feeling of national independence had emerged by 1919. Economic dependence, and financial indebtedness, had shifted; Britain was now dependent upon Canada, and Canadian financial policy was closely connected to the United States. Much of the capital needed to develop industry during the war years came from American loans, or by direct investment on the part of American corporations. Similar situations existed in other British Colonies (for example, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand) and what had been the British Empire was transformed rapidly into a British Commonwealth of Nations.⁴³

The war was certainly a unique experience for Canadians and the identity of the Canadian population was changed during the crisis of war.

. . . . The immediate effects of service life were sharp, the distant ones must have been far reaching. Not only did men learn to use weapons and to become familiar with the noise of battle and scenes of violence, but they learned to submit

⁴¹J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.338.

⁴²A.R.M. Lower (op.cit., p.397) felt that Canada was not a nation, by virtue of British legal and political controls, during both the First and the Second World Wars.

⁴³J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.338.

themselves to a type of discipline to which most of them had been complete strangers, to give the word of command and to accept gradations of rank.⁴⁴

Lower⁴⁵ described the situation in which the young Canadian enlistee learned more than the skills of warfare from "tough old sergeant-majors: . . . the innocence of the unsophisticated young fellow in an unsophisticated society, fell from him like a cloak (not that he began to revel in sin) and when he had finished his courses, he knew how to command men,"

Immediately following the German surrender on November 11th, 1918,⁴⁶ the Canadian Department of Defence returned all sporting facilities (such grounds, stadiums and rinks) to the sporting clubs or local government groups from which they had been commandeered for military purposes.⁴⁷ Sport was promoted and military personnel returning from battle were anxious to resume the life they had left for the trenches of Europe. For four years they had participated in man's most serious of games--war, and now they were spirited competitive individuals, exposed to the comradery of supreme competition and team work, and sporting clubs were ideal mediums of transferring such characteristics into acceptable social behavior.⁴⁸

⁴⁴A.R.M. Lower, op.cit., p.402.

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Roger L. Williams, op.cit., p.526.

⁴⁷K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.518.

⁴⁸The importance of sport as an institution of rehabilitation for returned soldiers was recognized by King George V, who advocated a recommencement of sport throughout the Empire immediately after the war (K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.518).

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was quick to reorganize its forces and, less than a year after the German surrender, the A.A.U. of C. conducted its Thirty Second Annual General Meeting in Ottawa.⁴⁹ Officers of the Union at this time were: President, Thomas Boyd (Winnipeg); Treasurer, Dr. Bruce D. Macdonald (Toronto); Secretary, Norton H. Crow (Toronto); Past President, Colonel H.D. Johnson (Ottawa).⁵⁰ In addition to at least one delegate from each of the Branches of the Union (Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec), delegates also were present to represent the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association, the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, the Canadian Snowshoe Association, the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada and the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of the U.S.⁵¹ These were not the only national sports governing bodies active in Canada at this time but the attendance of so many delegates, representing a diversity of interests, indicated that the Union should be in a position of strength for the coming years of prosperity and increased participation in amateur sports.

Certainly, 1919 was a year for Canadians to be proud of, and Thomas Boyd, in opening the annual meeting, spoke of Canada's

⁴⁹ Minutes of the Annual Meeting and the Thirty-Second Annual report of the A.A.U. of C., Ottawa: September 25th and 26th, 1919.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p.3.

⁵¹ Ibid., p.3-4.

contribution to the War and of the contribution of sport to the success of the Allied Forces, as follows:⁵²

Gentlemen, - In welcoming you to this Annual Meeting, the first held in five years, I do so with a thankfulness to God that He has crowned our armies with success and that we have emerged from the terrible conflict with arms unsullied, and that the tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race learned on the many athletic fields, of playing the game fair, has been upheld.

.
It is a source of gratification to know, that among the very first to enlist were the members of the many athletic organizations affiliated with our Union throughout Canada, who with their training had learned team play and obedience to command--two of the foremost essentials of any Army.

Boyd went on to add that the value of sport to the military had been proven beyond doubt and that the Canadian government should recognize the value of sport by supporting organizations such as the A.A.U. of C. and,

. . . . that in the new Ministry of Health a Deputy should be appointed, conversant with athletics, who would look after this branch of the work [sport], as there is nothing more vital to the health of the nation than the proper [sic] and sane development of athletics. In fact, it should be made part of the curriculum in every school.⁵³

Much of the discussion which took place at the first post-World War 1 general meeting of the A.A.U. of C. was centered on the project role of the Union for the coming years. National attitudes had changed⁵⁴ and changes in all institutions, including the institution of sport, were imminent. The top executives of the Union in 1919,

⁵²"President's Address," Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.4-5.(It is impossible to say exactly why Boyd referred to "fairness" but perhaps the enemy forces contravened the rules of the conflict by reverting to gas-warfare. Canadian troops suffered severe losses at the hands of the "murderous green clouds" at Ypres).

⁵³Ibid., p.5.

⁵⁴Supra., pp.145-146.

Thomas Boyd and Norton Crow, summarized their beliefs as to the role of the Union thus:

Thomas Boyd--There seems to be a great deal of misapprehension as to the scope of the A.A.U. of C. and its relationship to the various governing bodies. Every deviation from the amateur law is blamed on the A.A.U. of C., whereas the governing body of the sport the individual has transgressed, should be the parties to deal with such transgression, compatible with the amateur laws as laid down by the A.A.U. of C., of which these bodies are part. The A.A.U. of C. has no right to interfere with the administration of any particular game. Its duty is to adjust differences and to safeguard all sport from abuses, such as infractions of the amateur law. I would like all bodies affiliated with our organization to feel that they are the A.A.U. of C. and to assume the responsibility such affiliation means.⁵⁵

Norton Crow--To err is human, and mistakes, doubtless, have been made. It is also possible that some of our laws need remodelling and modernizing. The fact remains, however, that this great national governing body, having an influence correspondingly greater than that of similar bodies in other countries, has been built upon the foundation of a strict interpretation of the amateur principle adopted by the Union in 1910.⁵⁶

Boyd was progressive, and his concept of the A.A.U. of C. was in keeping with the growing feeling of independence. His view of the Union was somewhat similar to the new concept of Britain as the "mother-country" of the Commonwealth; that is, the Union was the central organization which served to unite and arbitrate when necessary. Crow, on the other hand, was a little more conservative in his traditional hard-line approach to the government of amateur sport, and he appeared to be almost reluctant to admit that the laws of the Union may have needed changing. With a basic difference

⁵⁵"President's Address," Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.10.

⁵⁶"Secretary's Report," Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.16.

of opinion at the executive level, the prospects for complete harmony in the A.A.U. of C. were not particularly favorable.

The most pressing difficulty facing the Union was the age-old problem of "amateurism." The war had certainly complicated the problem as amateur and professional sport had been replaced by military sport. In this temporary organization, amateurs and professionals had participated with and against each other and the amateur was not significantly corrupted by the experience.⁵⁷ Furthermore, many professional athletes had served Canada with distinction during the war and many made the supreme sacrifice for their country.⁵⁸ Thus, it was shown that professionals were not necessarily corrupt and that men who played professional sport were just as patriotic and admirable human beings as were those who played in the amateur ranks.

Such a revelation caused a change in the concept of professionalism on the part of the administrators of amateur sport. The president of the Union in 1920, Dr. Bruce Macdonald, stated in his opening address at the 1920 annual meeting that the big problem in Canadian sport was not the declared professional, but rather the "psuedo-amateur." He felt the danger of corruption came chiefly from the "peripatetic player, whose colours change from season to season."⁵⁹

⁵⁷Supra., p.141.

⁵⁸See K.G. Jones, (op.cit., pp.509-518) for an account of the outstanding amateur and professional athletes who distinguished themselves and many of whom lost their lives fighting for England and the Empire.

⁵⁹"President's Address," Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg: December 10th and 11th 1920, p.6.

The previous year (1919), Thomas Boyd expressed the opinion that all professional athletes who served in the military, provided they so desired, should be reinstated as amateurs. He also advocated adopting a U.S.A.A.U. rule which allowed a professional athlete who had not competed for five years to be reinstated as a non-participating amateur. His first suggestion was not supported by any particular reasoning,⁶⁰ but he stated that the ex-professional athlete was needed for administrative positions in the rapidly expanding amateur sports.⁶¹

Both matters were raised again during the business sessions of this meeting but the concept of reinstating retired professionals was soundly defeated. However, it was decided that returned men could be reinstated by the Provincial Branches of the Union (with the national body having the final say in disputed cases) provided that the athlete "promised no intention of ever again turning professional."⁶²

Not to be deterred, the matter of reinstating retired professionals was again brought up at the annual meeting of 1920. On a notice of motion, Mr. Melville and Mr. Irwin moved:

That any athlete who has engaged in sport as a professional, but who has refrained from participation for at least three

⁶⁰However, it was probably promoted by the general feelings of patriotism and indebtedness to military men being experienced throughout Canada.

⁶¹"President's Address," Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.11.

⁶²Minutes of the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.19.

years, may be eligible for reinstatement as an amateur, all such cases for reinstatement to be dealt with by the Branch through whom the application was received, it being understood that it is not the intention or the spirit of this amendment to the Constitution to reinstate men for the purpose of re-engaging in active sport as amateurs.⁶³

Sixteen delegates (eight from Saskatchewan and eight from Quebec Branches) voted in favor of the motion, and seventy-five delegates voted against it.⁶⁴ Consequently, it was apparent that the old concept of "once a professional, always a professional" had not really been forgotten. However, it was also apparent that a professional could be "cleansed" by serving his country in the armed forces.

In the years immediately preceding the outbreak of World War 1, some concern was expressed in the Union over the growing number of "physical directors" who worked for such agencies as the Y.M.C.A. These instructors were, by definition, excluded from amateur sports and yet they hardly came under the intended category of professional coaches. There was a growing concern for physical fitness (largely as a result of the war) and the Union had stated in its Objectives of 1910 that it would promote "systematic physical exercise and education in Canada."⁶⁵ Hence in 1920, it was moved by Melville, seconded by Dr. Davidson, and carried:

(a) That physical directors who have not become professionalized for any other reason shall be regarded as non-competing amateurs.

⁶³Minutes of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.21.

⁶⁴Ibid.

⁶⁵Supra., p.82.

(b) That park or playground instructors or persons engaged in similar work, who have not become professionalized for any other reason, shall not lose their amateur standing by engaging in such work, provided that during the time of such occupation they shall not be eligible to compete in amateur contests.

(c) That the decision as to whether individuals come under either of the above classifications shall be made only by the National Registration Committee.⁶⁶

The above resolution indicated a change in the regulations prescribed by the Union concerning eligibility, and it also illustrated that officers of the Union were still cognizant of the "time" factor in determining the status of athletes; they were still prepared to give unlimited practice time only to the athlete of independent means.

Dr. Bruce Macdonald referred to the "psuedo-amateur" in his opening remarks to the 1920 annual meeting of the Union,⁶⁷ and was critical of athletes who continually changed their club affiliations. He did not refer to monetary inducement as a factor causing this situation, but such was apparently the situation, as:

. . . unanimous approval was given of a motion by Dr. Davidson and Mr. Melville--

"That the A.A.U. of C. in Annual Meeting assembled goes on record as unreservedly condemning any action of private citizens or officers of athletic clubs, looking to the offering of any special monetary inducements in the way of indirect concessions or of special salary to athletes to compete on amateur teams. We consider this to be unsportsmanlike, dishonest and not in any way in the interest of good citizenship, and that this motion be given all possible publicity."⁶⁸

⁶⁶Minutes of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.23.

⁶⁷Supra., p.150.

⁶⁸Minutes of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.27.

Such a situation (of "under-the-table" inducements) could almost have been expected. Athletic clubs had virtually ceased to exist during the war and, with the coming of peace, they would surely be anxious to be reactivated as soon as possible. Outstanding athletes, without club affiliation, were returning from overseas and many of them had been itinerants for as long as four years, and hence one area of Canada was probably as appealing as any other. Also, returning servicemen who had faced death for their country, often had little regard for what appeared to be triviality in light of their recent experiences. This factor, together with an attitude frequently adopted by returned soldiers that society owed them certain privileges as compensations for their involvements in war, made the returning athlete an ideal target for promoters and administrators of sport who wished to develop winning teams as quickly as possible.

In the years immediately before the outbreak of the war, the Union experienced difficulties with three major sports over conflicting concepts and implementations of the amateur code. At the first post-war general meeting, President Boyd reported that amateur hockey was "going well and no more loyal band upholding the cause of amateurism can be found in our Dominion."⁶⁹ However, he also stated that lacrosse has "not prospered as we would like to see it,"⁷⁰ and the principal point of contention in this sport concerned the eligibility requirements for the Mann Cup. Finally,

⁶⁹"President's Address," Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.6.

⁷⁰Ibid., p.7.

the soccer football governing body resumed their pre-war position entirely. The Dominion of Canada Football Association wished to affiliate with the Union but repeated their demands:

(a) That they should govern both amateur and professional soccer.

(b) That they should mix amateurs and professionals on a team.

(c) and that they should have the right to reinstate professionals.⁷¹

President Boyd wrote to the D.F.A. and pointed out that there was really no possibility of the Union agreeing to the above demands. The D.F.A. responded by inviting Boyd to attend their national meeting in Calgary to discuss the matter with the executive and delegates of the Association. Boyd accepted the invitation and reported to the Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. as follows:

. . . . I was inclined to think I would have a very strenuous time of it, but I found as fine a body of men gathered as it could be possible to find anywhere; not only did the Mayors of Edmonton and Calgary lend their presence, but were active participants in all discussions. There were also Judges and Generals, and many professional and business men of Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Calgary and Edmonton present.⁷²

This reaction by Boyd indicated that he was surprised to find "gentlemen" present at the meeting of body which condoned professionalism in sport. Hence, although there was no official policy concerning social status in the amateur ranks, a concept of

⁷¹Report of Thomas Brownlee, chairman of a committee appointed by the Union in 1919 to reinvestigate the problem with the D.F.A. (Minutes of the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.7.).

⁷²Minutes of the Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.9.

class distinction between amateur and professional athletes was still harboured in the minds of some of the Union's Executive officers and members.

No action was taken on the D.F.A. situation in 1919, but at the Annual Meeting of the Union the following year (1920) it was decided that the A.A.U. of C. would not affiliate with the D.F.A., but gave its branches the right to accept membership of soccer clubs which met the Union's requirements.⁷³

Track and field athletics had been the principal concern of the Union, and its parent-bodies, since 1884, and yet the Annual Championships in this sport were slow in being revived.⁷⁴ Most Provincial championships were conducted in 1919 and Alberta even revived its indoor championships immediately after the war.⁷⁵ However, nothing was held on a national basis in 1919 and the only track and field meet which brought together athletes from all of Canada, was the Olympic Trials held on the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's grounds in 1920.⁷⁶

The 1920 Olympics were awarded to the city of Antwerp in

⁷³Minutes of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.24.

⁷⁴The first post-war championships were held in Calgary in 1922, (Infra., Chapter V).

⁷⁵K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.208.

⁷⁶Ibid., (Jones cites LaPresse, Montreal, July 18th 1920, and it is unusual the Olympic Association did not make a full report at the 1920 General Meeting of the Union).

order to "pay tribute to the bravery of Belgian people."⁷⁷

Roxborough suggested that the decision was not too wisely made.⁷⁸

. . . . War-torn Belgium lacked both the funds and the enthusiasm to promote international sport. Signs of battle were still apparent in the streets. National animosities were so pronounced that Germany and Austria were not even invited to the Games. To add to the problems, the Belgians were given only 1-year's time to plan, promote, erect a stadium, complete a track and conduct the Games.

However, the Games were held and a surprising (considering the recency of the war) 3,000 athletes, from twenty-seven different nations, took part.⁷⁹ Participation was not completely representative as only three countries, the United States, Czechoslovakia and Canada, entered athletes in each event.⁸⁰

Belgium was not the only country experiencing financial difficulties at the time of the VIIth Modern Olympiad. The C.O.A. and the A.A.U. of C. had a difficult time raising money to send their Olympians to Antwerp. The Canadian government again donated \$15,000 to the cause,⁸¹ but this was not nearly sufficient to equip and send a team to the Games in 1920.⁸² President of the Union in 1920, Dr. Bruce Macdonald, reported that the team

⁷⁷H. Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.53.

⁷⁸Ibid.

⁷⁹The Globe and Mail, Toronto: August 14th, 1920.

⁸⁰K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.463.

⁸¹"President's Address", Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., p.12.

⁸²A similar amount was sufficient in 1908 and only needed minor supplementation in 1912

had been financed in part, by financial appeals, on a personal basis, conducted through Canada.⁸³ Also, when it was announced in January, 1920, that winter sports would be held in conjunction with the Vllth Olympiad⁸⁴ it was agreed by the C.O.A. and the C.A.H.A. that the winner of the Allen Cup should represent Canada in the ice-hockey competition. Consequently, portion of the gate-receipts for the Allen Cup competition was donated to send Canadian representatives to Antwerp.⁸⁵ Expenses were also reduced by sending the Canadian team in batches rather than as a single unit. Athletes went to Antwerp in sufficient time to prepare for their event and returned home once they had competed.

The most outstanding performer for Canada in the Vll Olympics was Earl Thompson who won the 110 meters hurdles in a record time which was to stand for twelve years.⁸⁶ Albert Schneider, of the M.A.A.A., Canada's other Gold Medalist, won his welterweight division in boxing.⁸⁷ In addition to these two Gold Medals, Canadians also won six place-medals,⁸⁸ and the Winnipeg Falcons defeated the United

⁸³"President's Address." Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.14.

⁸⁴Winter Olympics were recognized in 1925 and only the 1924 results were official.

⁸⁵"President's Address," Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.15.

⁸⁶H. Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.53.

⁸⁷K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.464.

⁸⁸Johan Louw "A Look at Canada's Proud Heritage in Olympic Competition," Paper presented to the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, Edmonton, May, 1970, p.15. (Appendix 111). K.G. Jones (op.cit., pp.464-465) also gives a detailed account of Canadian performances in the Olympics of 1920.

States in the final of the unofficial ice-hockey competition.⁸⁹

Relationships between the A.A.U. of C. and its sub-committee charged with taking care of Canadian Olympic matters, were somewhat strained in 1920, and at the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the Union, the following resolution was adopted:

That whereas as a general principle the success of athletics is not furthered by a permanent organization, this meeting desires to place on record its conviction that a complete reorganization of the Constitution of the Canadian Olympic Committee is desirable.⁹⁰

As a result of this resolution, a committee comprised of Mr. Boyd (Chairman), Dr. Davidson and Messrs. Noble, Ward, Chawn and Melville was appointed to examine the organization of the C.O.A. and report to the next annual meeting.⁹¹

A further issue of conflict which arose immediately following the War concerned a difference of opinion between the Alberta Branch and the national A.A.U. of C. over the reinstatement of professionals. The Alberta Branch decided to "whitewash all athletes in the province dating from May 17, 1919-irrespective of what action the A.A.U. of C. may take."⁹² The matter became so intense that a notice of a motion was presented to the Annual Meeting of 1920 which would have split the Union into Eastern and Western divisions. The matter was

⁸⁹H. Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.56.

⁹⁰Minutes of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.22.

⁹¹Ibid.

⁹²K.G. Jones, op.cit., pp.450-451 (citing Edmonton Bulletin, May 19th, 1919).

reconciled, and at the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting,

Mr. Melville. . . .asked to withdraw his notice of motion to split the Union into East and West stating that he took this action as a result of the harmony which had prevailed at this meeting and the undoubted evidence that East and West were working together in the interests of Canada as a whole.⁹³

Evidence of growth, or decentralization, was apparent in the Union by 1920 as delegates at the Annual Meetings of 1919 and 1920 agreed to investigate the possibilities of establishing Thunder Bay and Ottawa Valley Branches (respectively) of the Union.⁹⁴ Jones noted the increasing importance of the A.A.U. of C. and of the trends in Canadian sport started by World War 1, thus:

The war also appeared to be the starting point for sporting trends which would influence Canadian sport for the next half century, at least. Cricket and lacrosse never regained their pre-war position and quickly faded into obscurity, while the minor professional sports such as rowing, cycling and track and field returned to the amateur code. The major sports of hockey, baseball and football were able to survive the war and prosper. But the die was cast. Major sports would remain football later became professional [sic], while all other sports would fall under the dominance of the A.A.U. of C. or its influence. Baseball was the only exception to this 1920 trend. It would later lose its popularity, only to be revived in 1969.⁹⁵

⁹³ Minutes of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.23.

⁹⁴ Both of these proposed Branches of the Union were represented by official delegates at the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (1922).

⁹⁵ K.G. Jones, op.cit., p.450.

CHAPTER VI

A PERIOD OF CHANGE

(1921-1929)

The Americas, and indeed the whole Western world, experienced a social revolution during the 1920's. The war was over; never again would there be anything so dreadful. Technology had made tremendous advances and this was the beginning of an era to be dominated by "the great CAR and his associates."¹

. . . .CAR and his associates changed our society out of recognition. They scattered our homesteads far beyond the cities, so that many of us became once more, after a fashion, country dwellers. . . .CAR threatened to turn us all into nomads, and his wheels, like Juggernaut, levelled every physical and psychical obstacle they met. . . .They tore up our precious peach orchards and ordained that factories for making new parts of CAR should be erected in their place.²

. . . .CAR gave to many a slave promise of freedom. He offered escape from orders, from routine, from boredom. He made, or seemed to make, the humble masters of their fate. By opening the vistas of the roads, he brought back to life the pathfinder, the explorer, the romantic in us. He was really a kindly god if worshipped with common sense. But instead his cult often carried his faithful into ecstasy and hysteria.³

Immediately following the war, Canada experienced a minor economic boom, followed by a brief recession and a period of unprecedented economic growth from 1923 to 1929.⁴ Throughout the

¹A.R.M. Lower, Canadians in the Making, (Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1958), pp.424-426. (His "associates" included the "gadgetries of modern conveniences and mass-media").

²Ibid., p.425

³Ibid., p.426

⁴J.M.S. Careless, Canada: A Story of Challenge, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963, p.351.

period, a feeling of optimism prevailed. Canadians had proved themselves on the battle-field and now were proving themselves in the realms of international politics⁵ and economics. As immigrants poured into Canada, home markets reached proportions where Canadian industries were not entirely dependent on foreign markets. Also, production of raw materials attracted overseas buyers. By 1929 "Canada stood first in the world in the production of asbestos and nickel, third in gold and silver, fourth in copper, fifth in lead, sixth in zinc, eleventh in pig-iron and twelfth in coal."⁶ By 1921, largely through increased U.S. demand for Canadian "gold, copper, nickel and other base metals, and of pulp wood and newsprint"⁷ the United States became Canada's best foreign customer.

Ties with the U.S. were becoming more firmly established and the British attitudes were being replaced by those of America-- not the U.S., but America. Canadians were thinking and behaving like Canadians, and the taste of identity achieved during the war made the thirst for nationhood and national identity all the more acute. Such attitudes did not exist nationally alone; if Canada was seeking identity, so too were all Canadians. In short, the people wanted their independence and war (like very competitive athletics) makes man extremely selfish in order to survive. Canadians had the confidence

⁵Ibid., pp.338-343. ("Borden and the Commonwealth": this section discussed Canada's role in the peace agreements of 1918, and her position in the League of Nations).

⁶R.B. Toombs and K.J. Stewart, "Mines and Minerals", Canada One Hundred: 1867-1967, (Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967), p.154.

⁷J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.352.

and desire to control their own destiny and it was this general aura which caused numerous problems for the A.A.U. of C. during this period (1921-1930).

Dr. Bruce Macdonald served his second year as president of the Union in 1921 and he gave warning of things to come when he referred to amateurism in his opening address, thus:

. . . .I would venture to remind you that the Principle of Amateurism for which we stand must always be preserved intact unless we desire to steer our ship among the shoals and on to the reefs of ultimate disaster. . . .
After all our chief aim is to see that youthful Canada obtains under the very best conditions an opportunity to play and to engage in athletic contests where the prevailing spirit is "the game for its own sake."⁸

Dr. Macdonald was a traditionalist who believed in amateurism of the strictest order. However, his views were not nationally acceptable and at this same meeting Judge Jackson proposed a motion (on behalf of Western Canada) which stated, in part, that "an athlete shall not lose his amateur status by competing with or against a professional in cricket, golf, indoor bowling, hockey, football, baseball and lacrosse. . . ."⁹ Long, and often heated, discussion took place at a later session of the meeting and when Jackson's motion was finally called for, it was defeated by seventy votes to thirty.¹⁰ The only delegates who supported the

⁸"President's Address," Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: December 9th and 10th, 1921, pp.3-4.

⁹Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., (Ibid), p.29.

¹⁰Ibid.

motion were from Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association.¹¹

Judge Jackson was elected president of the Union for the coming year at the 1921 Annual Meeting. Following his first year in office, the Judge gave a long and comprehensive view of his concepts of sport in Canadian life. Jackson travelled widely throughout Canada during 1922, and at the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting, his report stated:¹²

As a result of enquiries made from various sources throughout Canada I find that the General Public in some cases do, but in most cases do not, understand and appreciate the meaning and purpose of the word "Amateur" as defined by our Union. There is probably a hazy idea that an amateur shall not make his living by means of sport, but they do not understand that "once a professional, always a professional" and that an amateur may not compete with or against a professional. If the public thoroughly understood what amateurism stands for, we would have very little difficulty in keeping our ranks free from professionalism. Public opinion would be an important factor in stopping the importation and payment of so-called semi-professionals. In professional sport only the best are wanted and the general public takes pleasure in watching the selected few play, whereas in amateur sport all are invited to participate. In professional sport the desire is to win championships, in amateur sport "the game is the thing." Amateur sport makes for the health of the public generally, creates a better community and national spirit and prevents crime by keeping our minds along safe and sane lines of thought. In other words amateurism stands for a "clean mind in a clean body." If we can get our foreign born citizens to play the games of Canada they will soon become law abiding loyal and patriotic citizens. We as a body should endeavour to get the Public to sympathise with us in our efforts for clean amateur sports. This can best be done through the press, the church, the schools and social service organizations, State aid by way of grants, legislation and athletic commissions can be very useful in educating the public. Playgrounds for young and old in every available place are needed. Canada, I believe, is one of the best sport-loving nations in the world, and

¹¹ Ibid., (This is also an indication of East West antagonism, referred to in Chapter IV, Supra., p.146.

¹² The President's report was read by Secretary Norton Crow as the western delegates were detained by a blizzard.

has probably a greater variety of sport than any other country, but the sport is largely confined to the young. Our great fault in this nation is that we quit games when we start in business. It is said that many athletes die young. The trouble is not with the taking of exercise but the stopping of it. If we keep up our exercise by playing such games as are adaptable to our age and circumstances, we can keep our good health much longer than we would otherwise. For this reason I believe that golf is the greatest life-saver of the age. . . .

.
 Let our motto for this year be "play up, play fairly."¹³

This rather extended address on amateurism revealed a conflict in Judge Jackson's own participation in Union matters. Only one year earlier he had proposed the motion to extend the right of athletes to compete against professionals.¹⁴ Perhaps, on this occasion, he was acting on behalf of the Alberta Branch, whereas in 1922 he spoke according to his personal beliefs. The president's message must have caused alarm for the progressive delegates of the Union as Jackson introduced a number of concepts which had gradually become obsolete. In his report he referred to "clean amateur sports" (which tends to infer that professional sport is "dirty") and to the concept of "once a professional, always a professional." Both of these concepts had practically disappeared as a result of the wartime organization of sport in Canada¹⁵ but Jackson's message was indicative of a return to some of the original concepts of amateurism; and also served as a warning of the battle between the "traditionalists" and the "radicals" in amateur sport that was to take place in the years to come.

¹³"President's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal:December 8 & 9, 1922, pp.8-9.

¹⁴Supra., p.149.

¹⁵Supra., Chapter V.

At the 1921 Annual Meeting of the Union, a committee was established to examine the definitions of amateurism and, more specifically, the status of physical directors.¹⁶ At the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the Union a resolution was adopted which was directed towards classifying physical directors as non-competing amateurs.¹⁷ However, it was not until the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting that a "physical director" was defined by the Union. The following statement was made on behalf of the committee appointed to investigate "Non-Competing Amateurs:"¹⁸

Definition of a Physical Director.

A Physical Director is one paid for instructing Physical Education work or demonstrating some branch of athletics, gymnastics or aquotics.

To receive such recognition a Physical Director must have undertaken a course of training and have received, therefore, a certificate or diploma of qualification from some authorized college, university, Y.M.C.A. training school or other legitimate training agency.¹⁹

Regulations concerning the eligibility of those involved in teaching athletics, or related activities, were directed towards alleviating the advantages of extended practice time. Delegates at the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting were similarly concerned over athletes who were employed by sporting clubs and the following amendment was made to the General Rules of the Union:

¹⁶Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.30.

¹⁷Supra., Chapter V., p.152.

¹⁸Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.17.

¹⁹Ibid., (This regulation surely added to the status of trained physical directors and to the institutions which trained them).

Any person receiving compensation for permanent employment of any capacity in an Athletic Club will be ineligible to represent such Club in games under the rules of the A.A.U. of C. until he shall have permanently abandoned such employment.²⁰

This above rule also served as a deterrent to Clubs which employed top athletes and paid them excessive salaries for the most trivial of tasks.

The concept of "under the table" payments and psuedo-amateruism was not new, but, by the early 1920's the A.A.U. of C. was taking definite steps to curb mal-practices in amateur sports. A further type of payment was being made in the form of souvenirs to competing athletes. Hence, in 1922, a second amendment to the General Rules of the Union was adopted in an attempt to eradicate this form of payment. The amendment read:

Souvenirs may be awarded at the end of a playing season to athletes taking part in team games, such as hockey, baseball, football, rugby, basketball, etc. In no case shall said souvenir exceed in value the sum of \$100. One souvenir only covering leagues or series. In all cases suggested awards must be submitted to and approved by the Branch of the A.A.U. of C. holding jurisdiction over such Clubs.

Souvenirs shall not be of such a nature as to reduce the cost of living to the recipient.²¹

By 1925, even \$100 per season for a player's "souvenir" was thought to be too much and, after considerable discussion, it was suggested that the value of all prizes in amateur sport should be lowered from \$100 to a maximum value of \$35.²² This matter was further raised in the form of a motion at the Annual Meeting of the Union

²⁰Ibid., p.25.

²¹Ibid.

²²Minutes of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: September 10th, 11th and 12th, 1925, p.38.

in 1926 but was defeated, sixty-one to thirty-seven.²³ Thus, the resolution adopted in 1922 remained law but no doubt difficulty was experienced ensuring that souvenirs did not reduce the costs of living of the recipient.²⁴

Bedecki²⁵ noted that the period 1920 to 1938 was one in which borderline cases of professionalism caused the A.A.U. of C. particular concern and difficulty. At each of the annual meetings held during the period 1921 to 1930, the topic of amateurism was the subject of long and often controversial discussion. It was during this period that a powerful spokesman for traditional amateurism (in the true sense of the firmest of English concepts), Arthur S. Lamb, accepted executive positions in the A.A.U. of C.²⁶ Lamb was quick to make his position known and at the conclusion of his second year in office, he began his annual report thus:²⁷

²³Minutes of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Saint John: December 9th, 10th and 11th, 1926, p.53.

²⁴Supra., p.167.

²⁵T. Bedecki, "An examination of the amateur code in Canada" Ottawa: Dept. of National Health and Welfare, Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate, June 1968. p.6.

²⁶A.S. Lamb was secretary of the Union from 1925 to 1927 and served as President during 1928. However, from the time he joined the Union in 1919 to 1948 he served continuously as a member of the Board of Governors. For a detailed review of A.S. Lamb's contribution's to sport a physical education in Canada see M.L. Van Vliet (ed), Physical Education in Canada, (Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., 1965, pp.297-298) and J.D. Eaton, "Arthur Stanley Lamb, M.N., 1886-1958: his influence on Canadian Sport" (paper presented to the First Canadian Symposium on the history of sport and physical education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, May 14th, 1970).

²⁷Dr. A.S. Lamb "Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.8-9

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada might more correctly be spoken of as a Federation of Governing Bodies of Amateur Sport. It recognizes the principle of national governing bodies of the various sports and directly controls through its own organization, chiefly track and field, boxing, wrestling, fencing and gymnastics.

The Union exists to aid in the promotion and supervision of clean, wholesome, vigorous competition for the individual who desires to take part in such activities "solely for the pleasure and the physical, mental and social benefits to be derived therefrom, who receives no material remuneration, either directly or indirectly, and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation."

The Union seeks to emphasise the importance and value of sportsmanship, the love of the game for the game's sake, the discountenancing of unfair and dishonest tactics, and the desire to win at all costs. Through the medium of competitive athletics it seeks to promote health, character and citizenship.

The aim of the Amateur Athletic Union, our Union, cannot be accomplished without the sympathetic co-operation of every athlete, every official and every citizen, all of whom should see to it that the highest ideals and traditions of British sportsmanship and fair play are maintained and developed.²⁸

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There are two schools at present holding the field, the amateur fighting for ideals and the professional fighting for spoils. . . .The difference is, that the amateur with pride gives his best for the joy of effort, competition and accomplishment for no financial gain, while the professional sells his wares, is concerned only with the money involved, and is content to allow himself to be speculated in, to be bought or sold as cattle.

Also, during his first year as Secretary of the Union, Arthur Lamb wrote a treatise called Amateurism,²⁹ in which he reviewed the situation in Canadian sport, presented some strong personal points of view³⁰ and concluded with five recommendations, which he felt would restore order to amateur sports in Canada.³¹

In 1925, Dr. Lamb had complete support from the president of

²⁸This portion of Lamb's address also appeared as a "Foreward" in the A.A.U. of C. Handbook for 1926.

²⁹A.S. Lamb, Amateurism, Montreal, Prepared for the A.A.U. of C., 1925 (because of the significance of this pamphlet, it has been included as Appendix G.)

³⁰Ibid., pp.5-6.

³¹Ibid., p.8. (Infra. "Appendix G").

the Union, W.E. Findlay (also of Montreal), in his views of the amateur code. President Findlay,³² in his opening address to the 1925 Annual Meeting, stated:

. . . Unless there is some sacrifice in time and energy, amateurism would quickly drift into a condition beyond redemption. While it is true, we have no quarrel with professionalism, recognizing that that [sic] is a feature in athletics which is maintained solely for the purpose of entertaining the public. . . .

The problem of inculcating the true spirit of amateurism seems to me increasingly difficult, and I'm afraid it will continue to be so just as long as we have with us the two evils of a desire to "win at all costs" and of the placing of undue value on "gate receipts". . . .

In 1926, J.A. McVicars was elected president of the A.A.U. of C. and as he came from Winnipeg, Manitoba, his views on amateurism (and sport in general) were, perhaps, more representative of the prevailing feelings in Western Canada. Commenting on the perennial question in his opening address to the Annual Meeting of 1926, McVicars stated that he believed in the Union's definition that "an amateur is one who competes for the love of sport."³³ From this, he concluded that anyone competing for money was not an amateur nor could he ever become an amateur while he continued to receive remunerations for playing sport. However, McVicars obviously felt more ultraristic than Lamb or Findlay concerning reinstatement and the concept of "once a professional, always a professional." His feelings on this matter were aptly stated in his address³⁴ when he said, "We do not even say 'once a criminal always a criminal.' Why

³²"President's Address," Minutes of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.3-4.

³³"President's Address," Minutes of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.6.

³⁴Ibid.

should we be more harsh in sport?"³⁵ This attitude was certainly more prevalent in the West than the East, which was not altogether surprising. The population of Western Canada, during the twenties, was growing rapidly but remained much less densely populated than the eastern portion of the country. At the same time, a great rivalry had grown between the East and the West on the sporting field and the West needed every available athlete to be able to compete against the East in any of the major sporting events.

McVicars was again President of the Union in 1927 and in his opening remarks of the Fortieth Annual Meeting, he again stated his position concerning the amateur controversy thus:

If any of our members wish to secure money for their services as competitors in athletic enterprises it is their privilege to do so as professional athletes, and any athlete who is capable of making his living by competing in sports, and decides to do so, deserves as much assistance as any other young man starting out in any other business but he should realize, as our officers and other members must realize, that the moment he steps over the line he leaves the ranks of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, and if he is honest with himself and with us he will not attempt to deceive us and remain a member of our Union.³⁶

In so stating, President McVicars not only ignores the concepts of "clean amateurs" and "dirty professionals" but expressed what must have been one of the earliest statements which gave favorable recognition to the professional athlete: not only would the McVicars recognize the professional athlete, but he felt that such a person deserved: "as much assistance as any other young man starting out

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶"President's Address, "Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Edmonton, December 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1927, p.5.

in any other business. . . ."37

McVicar's views were not shared by all of the Executives of the Union and following his remarks, Secretary A.S. Lamb opened his report with a much more severe and traditional statement on the subject of the Union and amateurism:³⁸

Times and conditions change and with these changes have come modifications in our organization to meet new problems and new situations, but time cannot change the traditions of sportsmanship and amateurism, the foundation stones on which our structure is erected.

The insidious tendencies of the present day towards commercialization and professionalization of most forms of sport are tendencies which must be combated by all forces at our disposal and we must be constantly on the alert lest our own viewpoints are caught up and swept away by the on-rush of what to many are the all-important, but which in reality are merely the external and superficial.

Dr. Lamb then drew the attention of those assembled to the Objects the Union had adopted which were particularly significant in guiding members in their interpretations of amateurism.³⁹ He concluded his remarks on this topic by stating:

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ "Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.7.

³⁹ The stated objects of the Union, selected by Lamb from Article 11 of the Constitution, were:

"The improvement, promotion and regulation of athletic sports among amateurs.

The incorporation of all eligible amateur athletic organizations in Canada into such separate Branches and representation in this Union as may be deemed best adapted to advance the cause of amateur athletics throughout Canada.

The establishment and maintenance of allied membership with organization of general or special jurisdiction and composed of clubs or otherwise designated bodies of individual members, devoted wholly

. . . .In the past few years, we have witnessed a relaxation of several important principles and I have grave fears as to the outcome, should this tendency continue. We have chosen the side of amateurism, this is an Amateur Union, it was intended to be such forty years ago by those who handed it down to us and let us transmit it to the generations to come as strong or even stronger in its ideals of pure amateurism and noble sportsmanship.⁴⁰

When the reports from the various affiliated bodies of the Union were called for, Lamb received support for his views on amateurism from J.C. Simpson, secretary of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.⁴¹ Simpson devoted a considerable portion of his report to the subject of amateurism for college students and, in part, stated:

. . . .it has been necessary to amplify the definition of an amateur by eligibility rules which attempt to establish a sane relationship between athletics and the more purely academic curriculum. Though it cannot be claimed that these rules are altogether satisfactory, it can be stated that their effect has been to strengthen the spirit of pure amateurism, which is essential if competitive sport is to take its rightful place in the education of the youth of our country.

In this age of commercialization of sport it is difficult to keep before our student body that high ideals of gentlemanly sport, played for its own sake, which is essential to wholesome competition and the consequent development of the spirit of chivalry, of loyalty, of honesty and fair play. Any movement which would result in the obliteration of what should be a clearly defined line of demarcation between amateurism and professionalism must be viewed with alarm and for this reason

or partially to physical education or to some specialty in athletics.

The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test of amateur standing, and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction." (See Appendix E, Constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada).

⁴⁰"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.8.

⁴¹It is not surprising that Simpson supported Lamb's views as both these gentlemen were teaching at McGill University at this time.

the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union wishes to place itself on record as being most emphatically opposed to the mingling of amateurs and professionals in any manner or form.⁴²

It was not surprising that the C.I.A.U. might be concerned over professionalism in Canadian sport, as well into the twenties Canadian University teams were competing successfully in senior leagues, and in national championships. As recently as 1924, Queens University won the Grey Cup for the third consecutive year and this same team established a record of twenty-six consecutive victories against all opposition in league and playoff games.⁴³ With increased professionalism in the major sports, University teams found they were unable to compete against the wealthy clubs with their full-time imported athletes. Also, Canadian education, particularly at the University level, was fashioned very much along English lines and many of the professors either came from Britain to teach at McGill, Queens and Toronto Universities, or were Canadians who had journeyed to British Universities for at least part of their higher degrees.⁴⁴ Therefore, in terms of attitude, it was not unusual that the Universities should adopt a very traditional viewpoint concerning concepts of amateurism.

The year before the Olympics of Amsterdam was certainly active in terms of conflicts concerning amateurism. As might be expected, the

⁴²"Report of the C.I.A.U.", Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.19-20.

⁴³Frank Cosentino, "A History of Canadian Football 1909-1968," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p.86.

⁴⁴F. Henry Johnson. "Universities in the Canadian Culture," A Brief History of Canadian Education, (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada, 1968), Chapter 17.

year before an Olympics was a time for repenting athletes to denounce professionalism and try to cleanse themselves by being reinstated to the amateur ranks (particularly if there was any chance of representing their country, all expenses paid, plus a chance for international prestige by winning a medal at an Olympic Games). Jas. I. Markin, chairman of the Registration Committee of the A.A.U. of C. in 1927, reported that there was. . . ., "rarely a week that your Committee was not considering one or more groups"⁴⁵ for reinstatement to the amateur ranks. He drew particular attention to the number of "Class A" men⁴⁶ applying for reinstatement. During the year since the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Union, the Registration Committee received sixty-two applications for reinstatement; a breakdown of these, according to Branches of the Union, was as follows:

Alberta - 27 applications (8 approved, 17 pending and 2 rejected).

Saskatchewan - 6 applications (2 pending and 4 rejected).

Manitoba - 1 application (rejected).

Quebec - 7 applications (1 approved, 3 pending, 1 referred back for more information and 2 rejected).

Maritime Provinces - 21 applications (all rejected).⁴⁷

Following Mr. Markin's report, P.J. Mulqueen of Toronto, and

⁴⁵"Report of the Registration Committee," Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.42.

⁴⁶Supra., p.83. ("Class A" men were those who were never to be reinstated - according to Article 111 of the Union's Constitution).

⁴⁷According to A.S. Lamb the definition of a sportsman was approved by the International Olympic Congress at Prague in 1925 (Ibid., p.110).

chairman of the Canadian Olympic Committee, stated that "no more Class A men will be given consideration [for reinstatement]." ⁴⁸

It remained to be seen how effective the Union would be in carrying out this prophesy; for those involved in Olympic matters, the situation was resolved much more readily, as the International Olympic Committee had adopted a rule which excluded athletes who had, at any time, played professional sports, or who had ever had cause to be reinstated from the professional to the amateur ranks. ⁴⁹

Business at the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. centered largely around Canada's participation in the IXth Olympics held in Amsterdam. The term "amateurism" was used frequently (in a variety of senses) but very little mention as to the state of amateurism in Canada during the year was made. Secretary John Leslie of Edmonton mentioned in his report ⁵⁰ that young hockey players were being led astray by the promoters of the professional game. He described a situation in which young untried players were indiscriminantly signed and subsequently released to find themselves no longer eligible for amateur competition. ⁵¹

Mr. E.H. Bourdon, in presenting the annual report of the Quebec-Branch Board of Governors supported John Leslie's remarks when he stated:

⁴⁸Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.46.

⁴⁹Supra., p.106.

⁵⁰"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Port Arthur (Ontario), December 6th, 7th and 8th, 1928, pp.12-16.

⁵¹Ibid. p.15.

It is regrettable that so many of our amateur athletes cannot resist offers to turn professional. It has been noted on several occasions that a great many in turning have not had sufficient experience with the result that after a tryout they are discarded, and an application for reinstatement follows. In considering the above your Board believes that a kanker has entered amateur sport in the form of a dollar sign, and unless it is removed the whole structure of amateurism will be undermined. The remedy lies within the power of all club officials, team managers or captains and athletes themselves, who if they "play the game" for "sport's" sake, and remember that sports were not originated for the winning of prizes only, but rather for the honor it brought the winner who was able to demonstrate his supremacy in a certain branch of sport.⁵²

Dr. A.S. Lamb was, in addition to being president of the A.A.U. of C. in 1928, manager of the Canadian Olympic team which competed in the Amsterdam Olympics. In his report of the Games,⁵³ Lamb referred to a definition of a Sportsman quoted by Lord Rochdale, Chairman of the British Olympic Council, in his message to the British Olympic Team. The definition⁵⁴ was as follows:

"A Sportsman"

1. Plays the game for the Game's sake.
2. Plays for his side and not for himself.
3. Is a good winner and good loser, i.e. modest in victory and generous in defeat.
4. Accepts all decisions in a proper spirit.
5. Is chivalrous towards a defeated opponent.
6. Is unselfish and is always ready to help others to become proficient.
7. As a spectator, applauds the good play on both sides.
8. Never interferes with the Referees or Judges, no matter what the decision.⁵⁵

⁵²"Report of the Quebec Board of Governors," Minutes of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.34.

⁵³"Report of the Manager of the Canadian Olympic Team," Minutes of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.104-115.

⁵⁴According to A.S. Lamb the definition of a sportsman was approved by the International Olympic Congress at Prague in 1925 (Ibid., p.110).

⁵⁵Ibid., p.110.

The requirements of a "sportsman," as outlined above, were certainly in keeping with the traditional concepts of sport and amateurism.

Canada participated in two Olympic festivals during the 1920's; in 1924 the VIIIth Olympics was held in Paris and four years later (1928) the IXth Olympics was held in Amsterdam. Canada was actively involved with the Olympic movement immediately following the end of World War I⁵⁶ and Olympic matters were of particular concern to the A.A.U. of C. during the 1920's. In 1921, James G. Merrick⁵⁷ was elected as a member of the International Olympic Committee and he attended the Olympic Congress and Conference held in Lausanne, Switzerland, from May 25th to June 12th of that year.⁵⁸

Merrick reported to the Annual Meeting of the Union, held in December 1921, that the principal business dealt with at the I.O.C. Congress concerned standardizing the rules for eligibility and the development of a standard daily program of events for ensuing Olympics. He also reported that a move had been made to have winter sports separated from the Olympics and instead hold winter championships during Olympic years alternately in Sweden, Norway, Canada and France. This proposal was left in abeyance as some delegates objected. Finally, Merrick reported that there was considerable debate concerning the

⁵⁶Supra., p.156. (Canada was one of three countries which entered athletes in each of the events of the VIIth Olympic Games held in Antwerp).

⁵⁷Merrick was President of the C.A.A.U. in 1909 when the A.A.U. of C. was formed and he held a similar position with Union until the Annual Meeting of 1912.

⁵⁸Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.22.

optional sports and ultimately grass-hockey, archery, polo and golf were eliminated from the program for the 1924 Olympics, but rugby football was retained. Following this, a Canadian proposal for future host cities to include sports of their choice (one of which should be an internationally played sport) in the Olympics was debated and adopted.⁵⁹

While the I.O.C. was establishing order from the organization of future Olympiads, the A.A.U. of C. was not entirely satisfied with the national administration of Olympic affairs and in 1920 the Union appointed a special committee to investigate the administration of Canadian Olympic matters. This committee made the following recommendations in its report to the Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. in 1921:

1. That the enactment of the Union issued on November 22nd, 1913, forming the Canadian Olympic Association be rescinded.
2. That the A.A.U. of C., do now amend the By-Laws of the Union so as to provide for a Standing Committee of the Union to be known as the Canadian Olympic Committee.
3. Means of appointing the committee--
 - a) Membership shall be composed of a representative of each Branch and from each Allied Body directly interested in the Olympic Games, plus the President and Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
 - b) The Committee shall have the power to elect its own Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer.
4. That each Branch [of the Union] have the right to select its own Olympic Committees.⁶⁰

The Committee also indicated that it would like to have recommended

⁵⁹James Merrick, "Report on the Olympic Congress and Conference held in Switzerland, 1921," Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.22-28. (Note: the Canadian proposal adopted at this meeting remains a feature of Olympic Games to the present time).

⁶⁰"Report of the Special Committee to investigate the Constitution of the C.O.A.," Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.21.

that the A.A.U. of C. have the right to nominate the Canadian representative on the I.O.C., but it was unable to do so as this was not in keeping with the policy of the International Olympic Committee.⁶¹

The recommendations of the above Committee were adopted but as this was not an Olympic year, or even close to an Olympic year, the recommendations were not immediately put into practice. Secretary of the Union in 1922, Norton Crow, in his annual report, called for an early organizational meeting of the new Olympic Committee. He also stated that at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Union (December 8th, 1922) the Maritime Provinces, the Ottawa Valley and the Saskatchewan Branches had not named their representatives for the Canadian Olympic Committee.⁶²

The Canadian Olympic Committee became activated in 1923 (the year before the Paris Olympics) and Secretary Crow was able to report at the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Union that P.J. Mulqueen of Toronto was the Chairman, J.I. Markin of Winnipeg the Vice-Chairman, and F.H. Marples, also of Winnipeg, the Secretary-Treasurer of the newly formed Canadian Olympic Committee.⁶³ The C.O.C. was indeed active as Canada was represented by ninety athletes at the Paris Olympics⁶⁴ which

⁶¹Ibid., p.22.

⁶²"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.9.

⁶³"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Vancouver, September 28th and 29th, 1923, p.9.

⁶⁴Johan Louw, "A Look at Canada's Proud Heritage in Olympic Competition," A paper presented at the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, May 14th, 1970 p.15.

was the largest contingent of athletes to represent Canada at an Olympic Games up to this time.⁶⁵

In spite of the large contingent, Canadian athletes won only five medals in the 1924 Olympics. The Toronto Granites hockey team was the only Canadian representative to win a gold medal in what was the first official Winter Olympics.⁶⁶ In the summer games Canadian rowers took second places in "coxless fours" and the "eights" events; the shooting team also won a silver medal and Douglas Lewis won a bronze medal in the welterweight division of boxing.⁶⁷

The Canadian team did not accept their relatively poor showing without protest⁶⁸ and one of the principal recipients of criticism was James G. Merrick, the Canadian representative on the International Olympic Committee. The manager of the Canadian team, Dr. A.S. Lamb, complained that Merrick did not keep the team informed "as to when and where meetings were held or changes made in the program, and . . . other particulars concerning draws and heats."⁶⁹ P.J. Mulqueen, in his report to the 1924 Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., was particularly critical of James Merrick and he proposed that, whereas Merrick spent very little time in Canada and was no longer active in the A.A.U. of C., he no longer be recognized as Canada's representative on the I.O.C.

⁶⁵Ibid.

⁶⁶The first official Winter Olympics were held at Chamonix in the French Alps between January 27th, and February 5th, 1924 (Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963 p.65).

⁶⁷Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, op.cit., p.168.

⁶⁸Ibid., pp.59-61.

⁶⁹Ibid., p.61.

After brief discussion Mulqueen's motion was put to the meeting, and carried.⁷⁰

P.J. Mulqueen was again elected President of the C.O.C. in 1925⁷¹ and he presented his committee's plans for selecting Canada's Olympic team to the delegates present at the Union's 1926 Annual Meeting. Mulqueen felt that careful selection of Canadian representatives was imperative and that money allocated to the C.O.C. should be used, in part, to finance national trials so that only the best of Canadian athletes would be sent to Amsterdam in 1928.⁷² The C.O.C. adopted an incentive payment plan for track and field athletes in 1927 when they offered to pay half of the travelling expenses of athletes who bettered the C.O.C.'s standards at the Annual Championships held at the University of Toronto grounds.⁷³

The problem of "broken-time" arose at the international level in 1927 when the I.O.C. sanctioned "broken-time" payments in the sport of soccer. At the Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. in 1927, it was resolved, during the general business portion of the meeting: "That this General Meeting [of the A.A.U. of C.] puts itself on record as regretting

⁷⁰"Olympic Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg, September 25th, 26th and 27th, 1924, p.30. Although the motion became a resolution there was very little the A.A.U. of C. could do as the I.O.C. maintained the right to elect members to its organization.

⁷¹Minutes of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., p.39.

⁷²"Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee," Minutes of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.45.

⁷³"Track and Field Report," Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.30.

the action of the International Olympic Executive Committee in adopting for soccer football the principle of remuneration for broken time. . . ."⁷⁴

The actions of the I.O.C. were particularly distasteful to Canadians as this further strengthened the claims of the Dominion of Canada Football Association; a body with which the Union had been trying to negotiate since before the outbreak of World War I.⁷⁵ The C.O.C. was critical of the I.O.C. and in the "Canadian Olympic Report"⁷⁶ of 1928 the C.O.C. stated: "What must at all costs be avoided in the future is a repetition of a position analogous to the broken time controversy, in which the International Olympic Committee entirely ignores rulings of a previous Congress,"⁷⁷

After a rather dismal showing in the 1924 Summer Olympics, the Summer Games held in Amsterdam provided a glorious experience for Canadian athletes and patriots. Canadians won four Olympic gold medals;⁷⁸ as many as the total number of medals, none of which was gold, won by Canadian athletes in the summer Games held in Paris. In addition to four gold medals, Canadians won four silver medals and six bronze medals, which brought their total to fourteen.⁷⁹ For the first time, a team of

⁷⁴Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.71.

⁷⁵Supra., Chapters IV and V.

⁷⁶"The Canadian Olympic Report," (Montreal: 1928). Relevant parts of this publication were photographed by the author at Olympic House, Montreal in May 1969.

⁷⁷Ibid., p.19.

⁷⁸Gold medals were won by Percy Williams in the 100 metres and 200 metres; the women's 400 metres relay team; Ethel Catherwood in the women's high jump (Henry Roxborough, op.cit., p.168).

⁷⁹The Canadian hockey representative (University of Toronto Grads.) were also victorious in the 1928 Winter Olympics held in St.Moritz.

six Canadian women competed in Olympic track and field events and while their outstanding performances brought considerable prestige to Canada, a dispute which arose concerning Bobby Rosenfeld's second-place finish in the women's 100 metres⁸⁰ caused considerable friction amongst members of the C.O.C. and the A.A.U. of C.

Following a very close finish in the final of the women's 100 metres sprint in which Miss Rosenfeld was placed second to Miss Robinson of the United States, a protest was entered on behalf of Miss Rosenfeld. Dr. Lamb, manager of the Olympic team and President of the A.A.U. of C. in 1928, reported the situation as follows:

On the only day of the Track and Field games on which I was not privileged to be on the field as an official, it was reported to me by Mr. Robinson [manager of the track and field team] that I was needed at the Jury Stand on the field to see about a protest which had been lodged in connection with the Ladies' 100 Metres Dash. . . . I specifically inquired whether a protest had been lodged and was informed by Mr. Robinson that it had. Mr. Robinson and I were joined by Mr. Mulqueen and Miss Gibb and without discussion, Miss Gibb, Mr. Mulqueen and I proceeded to the Jury Stand. Miss Gibb then produced a paper and said as Manager of the Canadian Girls' Team that she desired to lodge a protest. I intervened and turning away from the Jury Stand expressed to Mr. Mulqueen my opinion that we should not submit such a protest. He insisted that it should be lodged and I informed him that I could not subscribe to it.⁸¹

Dr. Lamb then referred to newspaper reports of the incident in which he was criticized for not supporting the Canadian protest and pointed out what he believed to be inaccuracies in these reports.⁸²

⁸⁰"Most judges believed Miss Rosenfeld finished ahead of Miss Robinson of the United States, and the ensuing controversy threatened to wreck the League of Nations (Henry Roxborough, *op.cit.*, p.72).

⁸¹"President's Address," Minutes of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., *op.cit.*, pp.4-5.

⁸²*Ibid.*, pp.5-6. As an example of inaccurate reporting, Lamb referred to an article which stated that Canada had "entire support of the Finnish judges" when in fact, there were no judges from Finland for this event.

The controversy was opened for general discussion following Dr. Lamb's official Olympic Report.⁸³ Lamb had given an indication in his Presidential address that he was prepared to defend his actions at Amsterdam and he almost forced the issue when, during his Olympic Report, he listed one of his chief impressions of the LXth Olympiad thus:

3. The deplorable attitude of discontent, suspicion, fault-finding, and pettiness on the part of some Canadian officials, the utter absence on their part of tolerance and broad-mindedness, and the complete lack of any definite, positive contribution toward a better feeling between the representatives of the various countries.⁸⁴

At the conclusion of his Olympic report, Dr. Lamb vacated the chair and Judge Jackson directed the meeting. Lamb had demanded answers to twenty-six questions, which were really charges, directed to Mr. Mulqueen, President of the C.O.C.⁸⁵ Mulqueen attempted to answer Lamb's charges, and the issues in question were often lost in the emotional battle of words which followed. Old wounds were opened and Lamb faced a two-pronged attack; Mulqueen on one side criticized Lamb's professional conduct and Miss Gibb, on the other, displayed her displeasure with Lamb's opposition to further female competition in future Olympiads. An example of the feelings expressed was provided by Miss Gibb when she stated:

In answer to Dr. Lamb's report that I sent misleading and untruthful accounts home, it is my word against his. I did not. I have not a five thousand word or four thousand word report.

⁸³"Report of Manager of Canadian Olympic Team," Minutes of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.104-115.

⁸⁴Ibid., pp.109-110.

⁸⁵Ibid., pp.113-115.

Dr. Lamb does not approve of me. I do not approve of him; so it is fifty-fifty. . . . I feel that it was really too bad that the President of your Union should make such a report as he did. There were insinuations and studied insults levelled directly at me. . . .⁸⁶

It was small wonder that the Forty-First Annual meeting of the Union was referred to as the "Battle of Port Arthur"⁸⁷ and following the meeting Lamb expressed his view of the confrontation as follows:

As anticipated, the convention was rather stormy. I am more firmly convinced now than I was before I went to Port Arthur, that conditions demanded the airing which took place. Both the A.A.U. of C. and the Olympic Committee have most important missions to perform and I hope as a result of what transpired that they will be aided to that end.⁸⁸

Dr. A.S. Lamb resigned his position as President of the A.A.U. of C. and Secretary of the Canadian Olympic Committee in 1928,⁸⁹ but this influential and dynamic personality did not desert the amateur cause in which he so earnestly believed.⁹⁰

It is difficult to assess the many ramifications of the "Battle of Port Arthur," but in 1929 some significant alterations were made to the administrative policies of the C.O.C. Judge Jackson, of Alberta, presented two proposals for the reorganization of the C.O.C. to the

⁸⁶Minutes of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.125.

⁸⁷The Globe and Mail, Toronto: December 9th, 1928.

⁸⁸Cited by J.D. Eaton, op.cit., pp.16-17.

⁸⁹Ibid., p.16.

⁹⁰Infra. Chapter VII.

delegates assembled in Hamilton for the Forty-Second annual meeting of the Union. Both proposals were discussed in detail and some of the significant articles adopted were:

3. The A.A.U. of C. at its annual meeting may elect ten(10) delegates at large to the Canadian Olympic Committee.

.
5. In case any Branch or Allied Body fails to name its representative on the Canadian Olympic Committee, the A.A.U. of C. may appoint a representative from the province, branch or allied body concerned to act until such appointment is made.

.
13(b) The Committee shall have full power over all matters concerning the Olympic Games, including arrangements for finances, trials, selections of teams, transportation, arrangements, appointment of sub-committees, where deemed necessary, selection of coaches, trainers and executive officers to attend the Olympic Games, and generally see that Canada is adequately and fully represented at the Olympic Games. It shall have full control over all funds of the Olympic Committee.

.
15. In cases of urgency, the President may act, but the other members of the Committee shall be notified as soon as possible of all such cases, and the reasons therefor.[sic]⁹¹

The above changes indicated the controls being assumed by the A.A.U. of C. over Olympic matters. Article 15 also indicated that the delegates were concerned that the president of the Committee might not always act in a truly representative capacity. This article may have been prompted by the actions of Arthur Lamb, and the manner in which he had opposed women's participation in future Olympic Games on behalf of Canada at the 1928 Olympic Congress.

Further indication of the proposed controls of Olympic matters by the Union was illustrated by the President's remarks "that the Olympic Committee this year [1929], shall be composed of only those

⁹¹Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Hamilton: September 12th, 13th and 14th, 1929, pp.25-30.

who are constitutionally entitled to representation."⁹² Loudon's statement was directed to the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association which had not complied with the Articles of Alliance with the Union, and therefore, were no longer "entitled to a representative on the Olympic Committee."⁹³

In 1921, the annual meeting of the Union held in Toronto was attended by delegates representing the Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec Branches of the A.A.U. of C. The Saskatchewan Branch was represented by "proxy" which, in all, indicated that the Union had seven branches which covered the entire Dominion. In addition to delegates from the Union's Branches, the following affiliated sports governing bodies were also represented: the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, the Canadian Wheelmens' Association, the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, and the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada.⁹⁴

By 1929 two additional Branches had been created. They were the Ottawa Valley Branch and the Thunder Bay Branch and both were represented by one delegate each at the 1929 Annual Meeting of the Union. Hence, the total number of Branches had increased from seven to nine. The Amateur Skating Association of Canada was not represented but the

⁹²"President's Address," Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.4.

⁹³Ibid.

⁹⁴"Roll Call," Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.3.

Canadian Police Amateur Athletic Association, the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, and the Womens' Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada were,⁹⁵ so there was a net gain of two affiliated bodies during the period 1921 to 1929.

While the above indicated that the Union exerted administrative influence on the amateur sports of rowing, hockey, cycling, baseball, basketball and skating (for some of the time) the actual range of sports affected by the A.A.U. of C. was far more extensive. In addition to the sports listed, in 1929 the Union was directly responsible for the national administration of amateur track and field, boxing, wrestling, fencing, and gymnastics.⁹⁶ However, due to the control the Union had assumed over Canadian representation in amateur international sporting events (particularly the Olympics) the A.A.U. of C. had indirect, if not direct, control over the majority of Canadian amateur athletes; particularly those who aspired to represent their country in international competitions.⁹⁷

During the twenties the Union expanded and strengthened its influence on amateur sports throughout Canada but this was not always achieved easily or without disappointments. The relationship between the Union and the Dominion Football Association (soccer) caused a great

⁹⁵"Roll Call," Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.2-3.

⁹⁶"Secretary's Report" Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.6-7.

⁹⁷This was not true in all cases and the most notable exception was the situation which existed in soccer football.

deal of anxiety in the early twenties. The A.A.U. of C. and the D.F.A. had sought to arrange a satisfactory alliance of the two bodies before the outbreak of World War 1⁹⁸ and as recently as 1920, following an investigation by a special committee of the Union, the A.A.U. of C. decided it would not succumb to the demands of the D.F.A. and affiliate with them. However, the Union sanctioned the right of Branches to accept membership of soccer clubs, in their respective areas, which conformed to A.A.U. of C. requirements.⁹⁹

In 1921 the situation in soccer was again responsible for expressions of concern from the executive of the Union. During this year, the British Columbia Branch of the Union gave amateurs in their province permission to play against a visiting professional team from Scotland.¹⁰⁰ The following year (1922) the D.F.A. was not mentioned in the minutes of the annual meeting of the Union (nor in any of the annual reports), but in 1923 Secretary Norton Crow urged the Union to negotiate once again for an alliance with the governing body of soccer.¹⁰¹ Efforts were apparently made, as the matter was again discussed during the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Union and, at the final session of this meeting, President Findlay reported that the "proposed Articles

⁹⁸Supra, Chapter IV.

⁹⁹Supra, Chapter V.

¹⁰⁰"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.8.

¹⁰¹"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.13.

of Alliance had been approved."¹⁰² However, soccer football in Canada was not the topic for extended discussion, nor were delegates from the D.F.A. present, at subsequent meetings of the Union which indicated that Articles of Alliance were not enacted.

Soccer was not the only sport which created problems for the A.A.U. of C. during the twenties. Since the turn of the century the Union had experienced adverse relationships with the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.¹⁰³ In 1913, Articles of Alliance were established between the A.A.U. of C. and the C.A.S.A. and these Articles were considered so sound that they became the model of future alliances with other national sports governing bodies.¹⁰⁴ However, in spite of the Articles of Alliance, the C.A.S.A. did not honor its obligations to the Union after the peace of 1918 and, in 1923 Judge Jackson reported to the annual meeting of the Union that "the C.A.S.A. refuses flatly to pay dues and recognises no responsibility to the Union so the alliance with the C.A.S.A. ends today [September 28th, 1923]."¹⁰⁵ He also stated that the Ontario Branch had assumed control of swimming in their area and he urged other Branches to do likewise.¹⁰⁶

Dr. Lamb, secretary of the Union in 1925, was able to report that

¹⁰²Minutes of the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., p.32. (Unfortunately, Findlay did not say who approved the proposed Articles of Alliance; it probably was not the D.F.A.).

¹⁰³Supra., Chapter 1V

¹⁰⁴Supra., pp.127-128.

¹⁰⁵"President's Address," Minutes of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.6.

¹⁰⁶Ibid.

following the C.A.S.A.'s. expulsion, this body was gradually conforming to the A.A.U. of C's. standards and there was a possibility of renewing affiliations.¹⁰⁷ However, Lamb's optimism was not justified as the Chairman of the Registration Committee the following year, J.I. Markin, noted that efforts to negotiate with the C.A.S.A. (and the Canadian Rugby Football Union and the Canadian Canoe Association) were not encouraging.¹⁰⁸ No further mention was made of relationships with the C.A.S.A. in the Annual Reports, and the lists of affiliations provided did not include the C.A.S.A. during this period.

The antagonisms between the C.A.S.A. and the A.A.U. of C. did not stem from differences concerning amateurism. The C.A.S.A. refused to recognize any obligations to the Union and therefore, it would not pay any dues, require Union membership, or apply to the Union for the right to conduct meets at any level including provincial and national championships. The Union, on the other hand, was anxious to have some influence in the affairs of this growing amateur sport which was becoming increasingly popular in international competitions such as the Olympic Games.

The other two national bodies with whom Markin had attempted to negotiate, the C.R.F.U. and the C.C.A., were not favorably disposed towards affiliations with the Union for different reasons. Canoeing was not a popular international sport in the twenties and even in Canada,

¹⁰⁷"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.12.

¹⁰⁸"Registration Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.20-21.

canoeing, while popular, was practised largely on a local basis. Howell and Howell suggested there was corruption in the sport and that "gambling and side betting was a cause of concern,"¹⁰⁹ but these were more the vices of the followers than of the participants. Consequently, the C.C.A. really stood to gain very little through affiliations with the A.A.U. of C. Canadian football, on the "other hand, was still amateur in 1925, more so in spirit than actual practice."¹¹⁰ With increased professionalism in the game the C.R.F.U. were probably retiscent to affiliate with a body such as the A.A.U. of C. which insisted upon strict amateur participation.

The great industrial expansion which took place in Canada during the 1920's brought with it new problems for the A.A.U. of C., the problems of "industrial leagues" and industrially-sponsored sporting teams. During the early part of the period the principal problem involving industry in sport, was that of "broken-time;" athletes could hardly be accused of accepting salaries to which they were not entitled unless generous, sports-minded employers were willing to pay these salaries.

On March 12th of the Olympic year of 1928, the Union became so concerned over the entire question of industrially sponsored teams and athletes, that a special committee was appointed to investigate the problem.¹¹¹ W.H. Kilby was appointed chairman of the "Industrial

¹⁰⁹Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life: 1700 to the Present, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969), p.242.

¹¹⁰Frank Cosentino, op.cit., p.93.

¹¹¹"Industrial Committee," Minutes of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.70.

Affiliation and Relations Committee" and he was required to report the findings of his committee to the annual meeting of the Union in 1928. At the beginning of his report, Kilby indicated that suspicions harbored by administrators of amateur sport of industrial involvement in sport presupposed "that players who participated under a commercial club's banner did so as a form of advertising the firm that employed them."¹¹² However, Kilby felt that the role of the outstanding athlete (or the winning team) was relatively insignificant in the total concept of recreational opportunities provided by industries for their respective employees, and that the real function of industrially directed play was illustrated by the following excerpts from the Constitution and By-Laws of an industrial association:

OBJECTS

(a) The promotion and encouragement of athletic and social activities among the employees of the and such other members as are entitled to membership under the terms of this Constitution. The Association will foster any activity which will tend towards the creation of cordial and friendly feelings and the promotion of esprit de corps among its members; encourage interdepartmental and interclub competitions; formulate regulations for such competitions; co-operate with an [sic] affiliate where desirable with National amateur sporting bodies.

(b) To disseminate information regarding athletic and other activities within the jurisdiction of this association.

(c) To arrange as may be desirable interclub and regional championships.

(d) To encourage amateurism among its members, as defined by national sporting bodies.¹¹³

Kilby, throughout his report, gave the impression of being a

¹¹²Ibid.

¹¹³Ibid. , pp.70-71.

progressive thinker as not only did he approve of industrialized sport, but he advocated industrial involvement and expressed the opinion that industry was obligated to provide for the recreational pursuits of employees.¹¹⁴ The Union must not have been totally satisfied with Kilby's findings, as the industrial committee was reactivated, and W.H. Kilby was again charged with the task of further investigating industrial relations in sport and reporting his findings to the annual meeting of the Union in 1929.

Kilby had very little to add to his previous report and at the Union's Forty-Second Annual Meeting he directed his remarks principally at the Union which, he considered, should change its role in the administration of Canadian amateur sports. Kilby advocated a change of name of the Union to the "Sports Federation of Canada"¹¹⁵ so that its scope and authority might be enlarged to guide the activities of the youngest and the oldest; the best and worst.¹¹⁶ Kilby's proposed "Federation" would not control any specific sport and those sports currently under the direct control of the Union¹¹⁷ should be encouraged to form their own national associations as soon as possible.¹¹⁸ Although

¹¹⁴Ibid., p.71.

¹¹⁵"Report of the Industrial Relations Committee," Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.13.

¹¹⁶Ibid., p.14.

¹¹⁷Supra., p.189. Those sports under the direct control of the Union were track and field, boxing, wrestling, fencing and gymnastics.

¹¹⁸"Report of the Industrial Relations Committee," op.cit., p.14.

his suggestions were referred to the "Resolutions Committee" Kilby apparently did not have the support of the majority of delegates present at the Forty-Second Annual Meeting, as no action was taken to implement his proposals.

The First World War was instrumental in changing the role of women in Canadian society. During the war women proved not only to the nation, but also to themselves, that they were economically capable of independence and furthermore, the country depended on them as positive factors of production. By 1919 women had the right to vote and with this right came the power to influence their own fate, and the fate of Canada. The 1920's could almost be called a "renaissance for women" and their search for identity took many of them into the world of athletics.¹¹⁹

The invasion of highly competitive amateur sports by women was not isolated to Canada, as Secretary of the Union, Norton Crow, reported in 1922 that the I.A.A.F. advocated the inclusion of events for women in the coming (1924) Olympic Games.¹²⁰ He also reported that the English Amateur Athletic Association had entered into a working agreement with the Women's Amateur Athletic Association and, in the United States, the A.A.U. of the U.S. had assumed control of "all amateur competition in

¹¹⁹Women had long participated in sports and games (see Ann Hall, "A History of Women's Sport in Canada Prior to World War 1," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968) but during the "twenties" women became involved in international competition and administration of their own affairs in athletics.

¹²⁰"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.12.

open class in athletics for women."¹²¹ Consequently, Crow was giving the A.A.U. of C. notice that they would (or should) recognize the place of women in athletics and in 1924 the Championship Committee of the Union reported that the first 100 yards Ladies Championship, held under the auspices of the A.A.U. of C., attracted thirty-five starters and was won by Rose Grosse of the Ontario Basketball Club.¹²²

The very next year, 1925, a Canadian women's track and field team journeyed to England in order to participate in an international meet which involved competitors from Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and Canada.¹²³ Canadian representatives were selected by a committee which, in turn, was appointed by the executive of the A.A.U. of C.¹²⁴ through whom the invitation to participate was received. Miss Alexandrine Gibb was appointed to manage the team and in her report to J.H. Crocker, chairman of the standing committee of the A.A.U. of C. on women's athletics, Miss Gibb was enthusiastic about the relationships which existed between the Union and the Women's Amateur Athletic Association.¹²⁵

The Canadian girls were not victorious in this their first

¹²¹Ibid.

¹²²"Report of Championship Committees," Minutes of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.20.

¹²³"Report of the Women's Athletic Team, International Games in London (England)," The 1924 Olympic Report, (Published by the Canadian Olympic Committee, 1925), pp.66-72.

¹²⁴The selection committee was composed of "Miss Janet Allan, president of the Ladies' Ontario Hockey Association; Miss Mabel Ray, president of the T. & D. Softball Association; Miss Edith Anderson, of Ottawa, vice-president of the Ladies' Ontario Basketball Association, and Miss Mabel Beech of the T. & D. executive" (Ibid., p.67).

¹²⁵Ibid., pp.69-70.

excursion into international competition but when women's events were introduced into the Olympics, Canada's team of seven girls forced the world to recognize the caliber of Canada's lady athletes,

Unfortunately, relationships between women athletes and the Union became somewhat strained as a result of female participation in the 1928 Olympiad, but the conflict was finally reduced to a personal feud involving Miss Gibb and the 1928 president of the Union, Dr. A.S. Lamb.¹²⁶ Miss Gibb was supported in particular, by two of the Union's members, Messrs. Mulqueen and Robinson, and to a large extent, by the Canadian news media. Hence, when Dr. Lamb resigned as president of the Union at the 1928 annual meeting, favourable relationships again existed between the respective controlling bodies of men's and women's amateur athletics. The Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, formed during 1926,¹²⁷ was represented at the first annual meeting of the Union following their formation,¹²⁸ and the role of women in the Union thereafter, was a significant factor in determining policies of the A.A.U. of C.

The prosperity of the 1920's in Canada, together with increased participation in sport and technological advancements which greatly improved national communications, resulted in an increased need for national unity in sports. Not only was Canada becoming more involved in international sporting fixtures, but national championships were

¹²⁶Supra., pp.185-186.

¹²⁷Nancy and Maxwell Howell, op.cit., p.155.

¹²⁸List of delegates present at the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.4.

involving more and more Canadian Athletes from more and more Canadian centers. Improved communications and increased trans-continental participation in sport both strengthened the A.A.U. of C., and caused administrative problems.

Increased participation in sports in the Ottawa Valley prompted the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Federation to apply for the establishment of a separate branch of the Union at the thirty-third annual meeting.¹²⁹ The matter was referred to the Board of Governors and finally, at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Union, the new Ottawa Valley Branch was represented by two delegates.¹³⁰ The motives of those instrumental in forming the Ottawa Valley Branch were apparently suspect, as the Ontario Branch expressed concern at the first annual meeting of which the Ottawa Valley Branch was represented, over the latter's policy regarding the reinstatement of professional lacrosse players.¹³¹ Then, by 1924 the Ottawa Valley Branch, together with the Alberta Branch and the A.S.A. of C. and the C.A.L.A. were named as being in arrears in the payment of dues to the national body;¹³² only the Ottawa Valley Branch was refused "good standing" for the purposes of this annual meeting.¹³³ Later, at the same meeting, it was resolved that:

If Ottawa Valley do not come up with 25 per cent of their outstanding debts in 60 days they are out, and this area is to

¹²⁹Minutes of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg, December 10th and 11th, 1920, p.20.

¹³⁰"Delegates," Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.3.

¹³¹Ibid., p.32.

¹³²"Treasurer's Report," Minutes of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.3.

¹³³Ibid.

be taken over by the Ontario Branch.¹³⁴

Relationships between the Union and the Ottawa Valley continued to fluctuate and in 1925 an effort was made to reinstate the Branch.¹³⁵ Efforts were apparently successful but, at the very next annual meeting the Union's committee for affiliations and alliances recommended that the Ottawa Valley Branch be disqualified from the A.A.U. of C. as from January 1st, 1927, and the area be allocated to the Quebec Branch of the Union.¹³⁶ Considerable debate followed this recommendation as it had been formerly proposed that the Ottawa area should pass into the control of the Ontario Branch.¹³⁷ However, Branch rivalry concerning territorial boundaries could have been avoided at this meeting as by December 1927 it was noted that the Ottawa area was again in good standing with the Union under the new name of the Ottawa and District Branch of the A.A.U. of C.¹³⁸

The Ottawa Valley controversy was not the only source of concern caused by the Branches during the 1920's. Communications brought the west much closer to the east and western Provinces had difficulty in conforming to the standards established by a Union made up predominately of Eastern-Canadian's. The sports playing population of the west, and particularly the Prairie Provinces, was not nearly as

¹³⁴Ibid., p.29.

¹³⁵Minutes of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.43.

¹³⁶Minutes of the Thirty-Nineth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.71.

¹³⁷Supra., pp.199-200

¹³⁸Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.3. (the problem of boundaries was not resolved until the early thirties, Infra., Chapter VII).

extensive as it was in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Therefore, in order for Provinces such as Alberta to have sufficient participants for competitive leagues, there was a need for a more liberal ruling concerning eligibility.

Alberta had advocated for a number of years (especially since the conclusion of World War 1) that amateurs be permitted to play with and against professionals in certain sports. By 1923, the Alberta Branch became so intensely involved in its quest for change that the Branch threatened to withdraw from the Union if it did not get the latter's approval of proposed changes. Furthermore, the Alberta delegation informed those present at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Union, that if the Alberta Branch withdrew "it may be joined by other Western Provinces."¹³⁹

The Maritime Provinces challenged the Union during 1927 when officers of the Maritime Provinces Branch attempted to usurp the powers of the A.A.U. of C. particularly in the areas of reinstatement of athletes and sanctioning of athletic meets. The president of the Union in 1927, J.A. McVicars, reported that the efforts of the Maritimes were thwarted largely because of the actions of an A.A.U. of C's. staunch supporter, Colonel Norman McLeod.¹⁴⁰

East-West relationships were severely strained in 1922 when the Ontario Branch conducted its Branch Championships in boxing and track and

¹³⁹Minutes of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., p.32.

¹⁴⁰"President's Address," Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.5.

field on the same days as the national championships in these sports were held in Calgary, Alberta.¹⁴¹ Western delegates who attended the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Union in Montreal protested the actions of the Ontario Branch and after much discussion, in which the Ontario delegates attempted to justify their actions, it was resolved that "In future , Branch Championships must be separated from the National Championships by at least ten days."¹⁴²

From 1921 to 1929 the A.A.U. of C. established itself as the principal governing body of amateur sport in Canada. The period was marked by extreme social change and the conservative Union often had difficulty keeping abreast of the times. Freedom of action was extremely important to people throughout Canada as the memory of a wartime Canada (with unprecedented discipline and national controls) was fresh in the minds of most Canadians. In the face of rapid change the A.A.U. of C. adopted a policy of conservatism and perhaps the fear of losing values for which sport was a justifiable institution in society motivated the unwillingness to accept radical change. Amateur concepts, which had been very progressive immediately after the war, gradually reverted to ideals which were somewhat more restrictive than they had been in 1914. However, women in amateur sports managed to gain recognition and by 1929 they were accepted as almost equal to men who had previously dominated national and international participation in amateur sports.

¹⁴¹"President's Address," Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.6.

¹⁴²Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.26.

CHAPTER V11

DEPRESSION AND WAR

(1930-1948)

The carefree age of prosperity which characterized the social scene of North America during the 1920's came to a sudden halt in October, 1929, with the collapse of the United States economy. For almost a decade, wealthy industrialists had grown increasingly wealthy but, in so doing, they had gradually increased their personal accumulation of currency. This had the effect of drastically curtailing the natural flow of money, which ultimately led to decreased purchasing power throughout the entire economy. Industrialized society, based on mass-production, depends on increased consumption and when purchasing power (and therefore consumption) was reduced, over-production occurred almost immediately. This, in turn, prompted entrepreneurs to reduce their labor forces, which further reduced purchasing power. Consequently, a recurring sequence of events was set in motion which caused the ultimate collapse of the United States economy.

William Miller¹ described the dealings of American capitalists in their efforts to sustain "paper-profits" from the soaring stock market by an equally involved process of real-estate speculation. However, the end was inevitable, and:

¹William Miller, A New History of the United States, (New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1969), pp.355-360.

When the stock market collapsed in October 1929, the whole paper structure came tumbling down. President Hoover warned the country not to panic. Business, he advised, was "fundamentally sound," and prosperity was "just around the corner." The inability of the United States to sell goods abroad was pounced upon by Hoover as the inevitable "foreign" scapegoat for the American catastrophe. But the fundamental shortcomings of the home economy soon became apparent. By 1933 the economic outlook in America was darker than at any time in history.²

While similar occurrences were taking place in the Canadian economy, severe depression may have been averted had it not been for Canada's economic dependence on the United States.

Canada was particularly vulnerable to the world-wide depression which set in during 1929 and 1930. Being highly dependent upon incomes from a few export staples, the decrease in world trade had far-reaching effects on the Canadian economy. The economic crisis of 1929 and the subsequent depression in the United States had widespread effects on world trade due to curtailments in capital lending. . . . In Canada every sector felt the downward pressure between 1929 and 1933 but none more so than did western agriculture. The depression. . . . brought a rapid end to the extended wheat boom.³

Careless described the economic reversals as the "blackest depression ever to hit Canada,"⁴ and, while some economic pressure was taken off Canada in 1932 when conditions forced Britain to abandon free trade in favour of "Empire preferred trade,"⁵ the country did not fully recover from economic depression until the outbreak of World War II in 1939.⁶

²Ibid., p.360.

³C.D. Blyth, "A Century of Economic Growth," Canada One Hundred, 1867-1967, (Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967), p.322.

⁴J.M.S. Careless, Canada: A Story of Challenge, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963), p.360.

⁵Ibid., p.367.

⁶C.D. Blyth, op.cit., p.322.

The economic recessions of the early 1890's, and the 1912 to 1914 period, in Canada were accompanied by a rise of professionalism in sports. During these times of unemployment men were forced to use whatever skills they possessed in order to make a living and if athletes could use their particular talents for pecuniary reward they undoubtedly did. Also, during times of hardship man appears to have sought relief through pleasurable entertainments (such as professional athletics). If such entertainments also provided an opportunity to speculate what little one had, with a hope of solving all financial problems, they would be all the more attractive to those suffering from economic reversals.

If such was the case in 1890, and in 1914, an increase in professionalism was to be expected during the late 1920's and early 1930's. Concepts of amateurism had changed during the 1920's and while the A.A.U. of C. had imposed more demanding criteria of eligibility, certain spectator sports such as hockey, baseball and football developed as professional, semi-professional and often "pseudo-amateur" sports.⁷

Sam F. Tilden, president of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association from 1936 to 1938, reported on the rise of professionalism during the inter-war period as follows:

It was back in the late twenties and early thirties that the question of semi-professionalism became a problem for the M.A.A.A.

In those days the Association was very prominent in both hockey and football.

Along in the early thirties many athletes began to feel that they should receive some remuneration for their efforts on the athletic field, because football and hockey were spectator sports

⁷Supra., Chapter VI.

and a "gate" was involved, and because players were receiving offers from other organizations to play for them. Little fault could be found with the athlete who felt that he should capitalize on his athletic prowess.⁸

The collapse of the U.S. stock market came shortly after the election of executive officers of the A.A.U. of C. (September 14th, 1929), but the first year of the depression apparently had little direct influence on the way in which the Union disposed of its tasks. At the annual meeting of the Union in 1930, John Leslie, in his report, noted that the Union was experiencing some financial difficulties, but his statement was hardly sympathetic to the fact that the Canadian economy was in the early stages of a major financial collapse. Leslie stated:

. . . .Our [the A.A.U. of C] present income is in the neighborhood of \$2,500.00, whereas only by the practise of the most rigid economy are we able to meet our obligations. In order to fulfil properly all of the duties that should be performed by the Union, I believe we must find ways and means of gradually increasing our income and I feel that there are various sources of revenue that remain untapped.⁹

The Union continued to experience difficulties in enforcing the amateur concepts which they had adopted, and Professor T.R. Loudon, serving his second term as president of the Union, appointed a special committee, under the chairmanship of W.H. Kilby,¹⁰ to investigate problems pertaining to the definition of an amateur. The report of W.H. Kilby, on behalf of

⁸Sam F. Tilden, "The Big Change," The Winged Wheel, (Montreal: June, 1956), p.5.

⁹"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Vancouver: November 6th, 7th and 8th, 1930, p.11.

¹⁰W.H. Kilby had previously served as Chairman of the Industrial Relations and Affiliations Committee and his somewhat progressive thoughts on amateurism, and the role of the A.A.U. of C., were noted in Chapter VI. Other members of the three-man committee were Judge Jackson and W.A. Fry.

the "Committee on Definition of an Amateur," indicated that a large amount of effort had been applied to the task, and the question of amateur status was discussed in length at the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the Union.¹¹

Kilby began his report by presenting a survey of what he, and his committee, had assessed to be the current concepts of amateurism in Canada at that time. The conclusion reached was that there were two main schools of thought on the subject of what constituted an amateur in Canada in 1930:

(1) Where there should be no contact between amateurs and professionals--where only those who play for the pure love of the game should play against each other.

(2) Where amateurs may remain amateurs, even when they get their expenses paid, where the athletic equipment is provided for them, where they get paid for "broken time" and where they play with or against out and out professionals.¹²

Kilby elaborated by explaining that there were many other schools of thought which existed between the two extremes stated above. He cited the following four concepts as examples of the many schools of thought that he and his committee had encountered:

(a)--Where only legitimate expenses are paid. (This is briefly the situation in connection with our present amateur rules) [sic] and

(b)--Where no [in] addition to (a), broken time should be paid for or,

(c)--Where the player may play with or against a professional in any line of sport or,

(d)--Where an amateur may play only AGAINST a professional. There are also those who firmly believe that a person who is a

¹¹An examination of the Minutes of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. (op.cit.) revealed that twenty-six pages were directly concerned with the question of amateurism.

¹²"Report of Committee on Definition of an Amateur," Minutes of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.51-52.

professional in one line of sport should be permitted to be an amateur in another line of sport, provided he does not play the second game for gain.¹³

Before submitting the recommendations of his committee Kilby explained to the assembled delegates of the Union that three generalizations should be kept in mind: one, that Canadian administrators of amateurism must be mindful of international rules and affiliations; two, the kinds of sports to which the definitions were to be applied; and three, that what may be ideal for one sport could be totally unsuitable for another sport.¹⁴

With these factors in mind, the committee recommended that the intermingling of amateurs and professionals in track and field sports, boxing and wrestling should not be permitted in any form. However, in other sports no objection could be found to amateurs playing against professionals, but on no account should they be permitted to play with professionals. The committee also recommended that the rulings of international bodies, in particular the I.O.C. and the I.A.A.F. must be heeded and therefore, as much as the committee wanted to recommend the acceptance of "broken-time" payments, it was unable to do so at that time. Similarly, members of the committee had to recommend adoption of the two basic requirements of the I.O.C.; first "That a professional is one who has participated in sports of any kind for gain," and second "That once a professional always a professional."¹⁵ After considerable discussion the delegates of the Union assembled adopted the recommendations

¹³Ibid., p.52.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Ibid., It was pointed out however, that for the purpose of international competition, amateurs who had participated with or against professionals be classified as "suspended amateurs" rather than as "professionals."

presented by W.H. Kilby on behalf of his committee.

At the conclusion of the discussion (and debate) concerning the report of the Committee on Definition of an Amateur, one of the committee, Mr. W.A. Fry of Dunnville, Ontario, read to the meeting an article he had composed as a member of the A.A.U. of C., designed to refute some of the unfavorable press releases being published by "a widely circulated magazine in Canada."¹⁶ In part, Fry wrote:

. . . .Certainly the charge that amateur sport is honey-combed in any large degree with veiled professionalism is not true. . . . It would be a sorry day for Canada, indeed, if it were true. So let us keep our chins up and meet our problems as they face us. None know better than me that the spirit of amateurism is sometimes abused, just as there are violations of the law against theft and cheating. But the nation does not say because people steal and cheat we shall open wide the doors and discard the laws against offenders. Instead the nation provides a police force to protect society against vice, just as we are a police force to keep amateur sport clean.¹⁷

Such then, were the conditions which prevailed in amateur sports in Canada in 1930. By the time of the Annual meeting of the Union in 1931, all of Canada, including the executive officers of the Union, must have realized the significance of the United State's economic reversal in 1929. John Leslie, the continuing secretary of the Union who had advocated an increased drive for funds in 1930, noted in his annual report in 1931 that: "Owing to economic depression a number of top amateur athletes have gone commercial [and] turned professional."¹⁸ Leslie was critical of the situation and urged the delegates to ensure that every possible

¹⁶Minutes of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.72.

¹⁷Ibid., p.74.

¹⁸"Secretary's Report for 1931," Minutes of the Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg: December 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1931. p.7.

means were used to combat the problem.

Problems pertaining to amateurism were cause for concern throughout Canada in 1931 as illustrated by the opening comments of the editor of a publication printed by the M.A.A.A. on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. The editor expressed the following sentiments:

The Amateur element in Athletics is of such value to good sportsmanship that it should be preserved and fostered by every Canadian. There is a legitimate place in many sports for the expert professional, but our main interest should be with those who play for the love of the game. So long as the amateur predominates, so long as we can count on games which are free from the sometimes dangerous influence of gate receipts. We have seen some fine forms of sport in Canada fall in disrepute and decay through an excess of professionalism, and the lesson should not be forgotten.¹⁹

Consequently, while the growing trend towards professionalism was recognized by the administrators of amateur sports bodies, the situation was generally deplored, and the advocates of "pure amateurism" were ready to do battle for the ideals in which they so avidly believed.

The year of the Xth Olympics (1932), held in Los Angeles, U.S.A., was a year of triumph for Canadian Amateur Athletes but the problems involved in defining an amateur, to the satisfaction of all, were not resolved. At the Forty-fifth annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C., following the submission of a motion by the Saskatchewan Branch that a professional in one sport could be classified as an amateur in another, A.S. Lamb and E.D. Otter moved an amendment which referred the Saskatchewan motion to a special committee which would analyze the problem in order:

(a) That a study be made of the situation in Canada as well as International and Olympic relationships;

¹⁹"Looking Forward" an editorial, M.A.A.A. Golden Jubilee Celebration, (Montreal: published by the M.A.A.A., June 20th-27th, 1931), p.4.

(b) That a brief be prepared, presenting the arguments for and against;

(c) That this brief be forwarded to all Branches and Allied Bodies for study and report;

(d) That the finding, together with a recommendation be submitted at the next Annual Meeting of this body.²⁰

The amendment was adopted and the following committee was appointed to implement the resolution: Dr. A.S. Lamb (Chairman), W.H. Childs, J.H. Crocker, J.W. Hamilton, L.A. Johnson, John Leslie, Thos. A. Murphy, R. Geo. Pushman, H.H. Roxborough and G. Williams.²¹ The extensive tentative report was circulated prior to the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Union where Lamb, on behalf of his committee, submitted the final report and recommendations. Following a summary of the conditions which were found to exist in Canadian sport (which was a situation of increasing professionalism)²² Lamb reported:

Your Committee does not concur in the amendment.

Your Committee recommends:

That the Union reaffirm its faith in the aims and objectives outlined in the forward of the handbook, which declares in part, that, "Through the medium of competitive athletics, it seeks to promote health, character and citizenship."

That a renewed emphasis be placed upon these objectives so that "the highest ideals and traditions of British sportsmanship and fair play be maintained and developed."

²⁰Minutes of the Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Ottawa: December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1932, p.95.

²¹"Tentative Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Consider the Intermingling of Professionals and Amateurs," Unpublished mimeographed paper (photographed at the library of the Fitness and Amateur Sports Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa: April, 1969). See Appendix H.

²²"Report of the Amateur-Professional Committee," Minutes of the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg: November 16th, 17th and 18th, 1933, pp.81-82.

That every effort be made to enlist the co-operation of competitors, officials and the general public in discouraging practices which are not directed toward these ends.

That special attention be given to co-operation with agencies, schools and institutions which are fostering similar ideals and programmes. That the press be urged to co-operate in giving as much attention as possible to the ideals of sportsmanlike conduct and that emphasis upon the undesirable be minimized.

That all controlling bodies be required to demand detailed financial statements from all clubs under their jurisdiction.

That Branches and Allied Members be urged to use every means in their power to promote a more desirable attitude on the part of players, officials and the general public, and that all administrative officers be urged to greater sincerity in the carrying out of their obligations.²³

Following the discharge of the committee Mr. E.D. Otter, who had seconded Lamb's motion to establish such a committee in 1932,²⁴ opened the discussion by first of all congratulating Dr. Lamb for producing "one of the finest reports that has ever been presented at any time in any body,²⁵" However, he was critical of the report and recommendations in as much as a professional athlete who "worked" at one sport was deprived of the right to participate as an amateur, in any other sport. Otter cited the example of the professional hockey player who worked "under somebody" during the hockey season being deprived of the opportunity to give expression to his play instincts in sport such as handball during the off-season period.²⁶

Mr. Otter's remarks were supported by Mr. E.D. Battrum who charged not only Lamb's committee, but the A.A.U. of C., of avoiding reality

²³Ibid., p.83.

²⁴Supra., pp.210-211.

²⁵Minutes of the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.83.

²⁶Ibid., p.84.

and continually applying a "magnificent coat of whitewash"²⁷ to what was actually taking place in Canadian sport. He also intimated that Lamb's report was not entirely accurate as "the majority of the committee quite clearly were in favor of adding soccer to cricket and other sports mentioned in sub-paragraph six."²⁸

Mr. P.J. Mulqueen, president of the Canadian Olympic Committee, then presented the Olympic point of view and, in so doing, supported the recommendations proposed by Lamb. Mulqueen opposed the concept that a professional in one sport should be eligible for amateur status in any other sport on the grounds that professional athletes were not expressing themselves through play during the off-season but were participating in order to "keep him in condition for his main purpose in life, the amount of money he can earn playing hockey [or whatever his professional sport happened to be]."²⁹ Mulqueen then introduced the concept of "excellence" as being synonymous with "professional" in athletics when he stated:

. . . .You take eight or ten of those boys who are playing professional hockey. They would make a grand baseball club. I am told they would sweep the west. What would it mean if they did? In sweeping the west and gathering greater glories to themselves, they sweep off the field the very people we are organized to protect and to encourage to play. The professionals are so good that the public would not want to see the others; I mean the professionals who are playing as amateurs.³⁰

In summing his personal position on the matter, P.J. Mulqueen expressed

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Ibid., p.86. (Battrum was referring to the sports of cricket, golf and indoor bowling, in which the A.A.U. of C. permitted amateurs to compete with and against professionals).

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid.

the opinion that in certain sports, such as soccer, Canadian amateurism would not be endangered by adopting the British principle of permitting declared professionals, in limited numbers, to play on amateur teams.

And so the debate continued, until finally it was agreed that delegates should be given the opportunity to recapitulate, and the matter was therefore left in abeyance for a later session of the meeting. When the discussion was resumed, Mr. C.C. Robinson asked the very pertinent question of "what is meant by British principle and procedure?"³¹ Battrum attempted, unsuccessfully, to answer the question and the pertinence of Mr. Robinson's question was illustrated by the discussion which followed:³²

President Crocker: May I ask you, Dr. Lamb, to enlarge on this [what was implied by British principle and procedure]?

Dr. A. S. Lamb: Mr. President, I made a note of this resolution and I have a few questions to ask.

President Crocker: Can you answer that question?

Dr. A. S. Lamb: I will endeavour to do so by asking: what special principles and procedures do you mean? Principles and procedure for what or of what? Does it mean procedure concerning organization, officiating, rules or order eligibility? For what? of what?

President Crocker: It is this as I understand it: in England, an amateur can play on a team with professionals and as long as he does not take money he can go back and still play as an amateur in his line of sport.

Dr. A. S. Lamb: In Track and Field?

President Crocker: In Track and Field and rugby and cricket. That is one thing that is implied. Does it imply anything else? What about a professional playing with an amateur team; does it imply that?

³¹Ibid., p.102.

³²Throughout the entire debate delegates, including Dr. Lamb, had referred to "British principles of amateurism" and the extract taken from

Dr. A.S. Lamb: They cannot do that, and he does not have the privilege you have cited in rugby.³³

At this point E.D. Battrum interjected, followed by others such as P.J. Mulqueen, Chief Inspector George S. Guthrie and Lamb really avoided the task of defining specifically what was implied by "British principles." The discussion continued at great length and a variety of opinions were expressed and a lot of questions remained unanswered. Finally, the motion which would permit the intermingling of amateur and professional athletes was called for and defeated eighty seven votes to fifty eight.³⁴

Dr. Lamb made his feelings apparent concerning the controversy which existed regarding amateurism in Canada when he voiced his final words (and the final words on the subject at the 1933 annual meeting) in the form of a motion in which he proposed that the A.A.U. of C. recognize the "deceit, dishonesty and hypocrisy" which existed in amateur sports, and pledge itself to take steps to remedy the situation.³⁵

The question of amateurism did not form a significant proportion of the minutes recorded at the annual meeting of the Union in 1934. Re-elected President Crocker noted in his presidential address, that the Union's experimental policy of reinstating "Class A" professionals was "a most satisfactory one as it removes the stigma of 'once a professional always a professional'. . . ." ³⁶

the minutes illustrates the confusion which existed and the futility of deciding an undefined issue.

³³Minutes of the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.102-103.

³⁴Ibid., p.111.

³⁵Ibid., p.118.

³⁶"President's Address," Minutes of the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 15th, 16th and 17th, 1934, p.5.

The question of amateurs playing with or against professionals was again raised by the Alberta Branch of the Union and, although the motion presented on behalf of the Alberta Branch to permit amateurs to participate with or against professionals was defeated, the need for clear and acceptable definitions of relevant terms was made apparent.³⁷ In 1933 the Union had inferred that amateurs could participate with professionals in certain pastimes such as cricket and golf, and Battrum, speaking in support of the motion proposed by Alberta, stated:

Out in Alberta we don't know much about this [the question of soccer being added to the category of pastimes] at all, but we would like very much to know what is a pastime and what is a sport.³⁸

Considerable discussion ensued and many attempts were made to explain the differences which existed between sports and pastimes, but the only question resolved was, that from the point-of-view of amateurs playing with or against professionals, soccer was a sport and not a pastime.³⁹

By 1935 the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association was having difficulties abiding by the laws of amateurism as prescribed by the A.A.U. of C. and, at the forty-eighth annual meeting, delegates representing C.A.H.A. advocated a "widening of the definition of an amateur."⁴⁰ The C.A.H.A. was not alone in seeking reform in the amateur code and, once

³⁷Supra., pp.214-215 (note the controversy which resulted from a lack of agreement and understanding regarding the term "British Principles").

³⁸Minutes of the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.105.

³⁹Ibid., p.106.

⁴⁰Minutes of the Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Halifax, November 21st and 22nd, 1935. p.81.

again, the perennial problem of defining an amateur to the satisfaction of all, was a major topic of debate at the 1935 annual meeting.⁴¹ Those that advocated change were either divided in their cause, or in the minority, as no significant amendments to the Constitution or By-Laws of the Union were adopted.

However, the concept of amateurism was changing in Canada during the late 1930's and those who opposed change represented the minority rather than the majority. This change of attitude was illustrated at the annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C., held in Montreal in 1937, when the following motion was presented to the assembled delegates:

No one shall lose his amateur status by reason of any matter or action occurring in connection with a sport, the International governing body of which permits such matter or action, notwithstanding that such matter or action constitutes an infringement of the definition of 'amateur' or the amateur rules hereinbefore or hereinafter set forth.⁴²

The motion, when called for, was carried by a majority vote of eighty-nine in favor of the motion to fifty-three against the motion. However, as a change in the Constitution was necessary to implement the will of the majority, the motion failed because it did not have the support of the necessary two-thirds majority required to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union.

J.W. Hamilton, president of the Union in 1938, deplored the above situation which served to illustrate that the A.A.U. of C. was

⁴¹The report of the discussion re amateurism constituted eighteen pages (pp.64-81) of the minutes circulated to members of the Union following the 1935 annual meeting.

⁴²Minutes of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal: November 18th, 19th and 20th, 1937, p.57.

"ruled by the wishes of a minority."⁴³ Hamilton warned that "persistent domination by minorities will lead to chaos"⁴⁴ and appealed to the assembled delegates to "bring together the opposing schools of thought and remould our constitution to meet changing and changed ideas and ideals. . . ."⁴⁵

There was very little time for the A.A.U. of C. to respond to Hamilton's request to unify and remould the Constitution to meet changing ideas and ideals. While the administrators of sport in Canada were fighting for their individual causes, a much more serious conflict was taking place in Europe as German expansion was threatening world peace. The threat to world peace became a vivid reality on September 1st, 1939, when, despite warnings from England and France, German troops invaded Poland. Two days later, on September 3rd, Britain and France declared war on Germany and German allies.⁴⁶

When Britain declared war on Germany in 1914, Canada was automatically also at war. However, due to the Statute of Westminster, which was enacted in 1931,⁴⁷ Canada was no longer legally obligated by British involvement. While the legal ties between Canada and Britain had been almost entirely abolished, two major ties remained; a moral obligation to the "mother country," and an economic dependence created

⁴³"President's Address," Minutes of the Fifty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Fort William (Ontario), November 17th and 18th, 1938, p.5.

⁴⁴Ibid.

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Roger L. Williams, Modern Europe: 1660-1945, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1964), p.578

⁴⁷J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., pp.344-348. The Statute of Westminster fulfilled the Balfour Report which advocated independence for the member-countries of the British Commonwealth. In so doing the Statute of

by European and British markets. Consequently, although Canada had adopted an attitude of "non-commitment" in the European struggle which preceded the German invasion of Poland, the Canadian government committed the country to war against Germany, and German allies, on September 10th, 1939;⁴⁸ just one week after a similar declaration by Britain. Canada's declaration of war hardly came as a surprise as King (Prime Minister of Canada) had expressed fear of German foreign policy in 1938 and at the time of the Munich crisis, stated that Canada "was prepared to back Britain if the crisis led to war."⁴⁹

Canada's part in the Second World War was no less striking than in the First, but necessarily in a form adjusted to the altered character of warfare. Fortunately preparations. . . provided a base, if not an adequate one, from which to start. The army overseas was numerically slightly smaller than in the War of 1914 and circumstances did not allow it to be in combat at such an early stage.⁵⁰

A similar statement applied to the effects of the Second World War on sport in Canada. Once again Canadian athletes answered the call to arms, and once again, many failed to return from the battlefield. Military training camps were established throughout Canada and, while many sporting facilities were taken over by the armed services,⁵¹ the camps provided

Westminster, repealed the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 which had declared that in the event of any conflict, a British law was to override a colonial law. Therefore, Britain was no longer responsible for the international relationships established by members of the Commonwealth.

⁴⁸G. de T. Glazebrook, "Emergence of Canada as a Power in International Affairs," (Canada One Hundred: 1867-1967, op.cit.), p.450.

⁴⁹J.M.S. Careless, op.cit., p.375.

⁵⁰G. de T. Glazebrook, op.cit., p.452.

⁵¹For example, Frank Cosentino ("A History of Canadian Football, 1909-1968," Unpublished master's thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p.159) stated that the Ottawa Rough Riders football team was without a field as Lansdowne Park was used as a military training camp.

an excellent organizational basis for sports and games. Due to the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, 131,583 men from some fourteen allied countries were trained at air-force bases (such as the one situated in Edmonton) throughout Canada.⁵² Many of these 131,583 men were sports enthusiasts so, once again, total participation in sports probably increased, rather than decreased, during the war years.

However, local leagues and competitions were replaced by military leagues; particularly in the less popular sports and in the smaller centers. For example, Sturrock reported that: "Throughout the war years, various branches of the armed services continued to field sides [English Rugby in the province of British Columbia], but the clubs, except for Rowing Club and Ex-Britannia, were forced eventually to suspend their operations."⁵³ In at least one sport, the Second World War was apparently responsible for increased participation; and for an ultimate revival, which carried into the post-war period. With an increased British population ⁵⁴ during and immediately following the end of the war, there was a marked increase in the number of participants in the sport of cricket.⁵⁵

During the war, Canada was faced with problems of a far more serious nature than deciding what constituted an amateur athlete. In

⁵²G. de T. Glazebrook, op.cit., p.452.

⁵³D.N. Sturrock, "A History of Rugby Football in Canada," Unpublished masters thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1971, p.190.

⁵⁴Many British airmen trained at the Canadian air-force bases and many British families fled to Canada in order to escape from the immediate war-zone.

⁵⁵An opinion expressed by Donald King (Historian for the Canadian Cricket Association) during a personal interview conducted in Toronto during May, 1969.

military athletics, amateurs and professionals competed with and against each other in a wide variety of sports, and the organizers of military sports were not particularly concerned whether or not participants had, at some point during their careers, contravened the amateur code as prescribed by the A.A.U. of C. Athletics were much more organized during World War II than they had been in World War I and many prominent athletes served as "P.T. Instructors." Others spent a considerable amount of their time participating in sports while receiving their military pay and most amateur athletes intermingled freely with professionals. All of these acts constituted violations of the amateur code and, during peace-time, would have resulted in such athletes being disqualified from the amateur ranks.

However, at the first annual meeting of the Union following the unconditional surrender of Japan on August 14th, 1945,⁵⁶ the C.I.A.U. report stated:

Since the successful conclusion of the war many former members of the Armed Forces are appearing in various athletic events and some may have become professionals while on active service. The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union has taken the attitude that any student, who was an amateur previous to enlistment and who has not offended against the amateur regulation since his discharge, shall not lose his amateur status by virtue of any act performed while a member of the armed services.⁵⁷

As early as 1940, the Union recognized that it had no control over military

⁵⁶The first German surrender came on April 29th, 1945, when German troops were trapped in Northern Italy. On May 8th 1945 the total German army surrendered, unconditionally, to General Eisenhower. However, Japan continued the war in the Pacific, and it was not until the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that the war ultimately came to an end. (Roger L. Williams, op.cit., pp.596-599).

⁵⁷Minutes of the Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal: November 28th and 29th, 1946, p.7.

sports and that "the intermingling of professionals and amateurs in contests sponsored by various military organizations can scarcely be considered a breach of the Union's regulations."⁵⁸ Consequently, the Union was in complete accordance with the policy of the C.I.A.U. and adopted a similar policy for all athletes affiliated with the A.A.U. of C.

Canadian sport recovered quickly from the effects of the war. Many officials of amateur sports governing bodies were prepared to take up matters where they had been left at the time of the Canadian declaration of war. A noticeable example was provided by the Alberta Branch of the Union when it immediately moved for a revision of the Constitution which would permit the intermingling of amateurs and professionals, particularly in the sport of soccer.⁵⁹ Once again, the Constitution was not amended, but the question was referred to all Branches for consideration. Not only were the Branches to consider the question, but they were also required to report their findings at the Fifty-fourth annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C.⁶⁰

The Branches did not make any formal report on the above question, at the annual meeting of the Union held in Lethbridge, Alberta, on November 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1947. Alberta delegates, at this meeting,

⁵⁸An unpublished report of the executive of the A.A.U. of C., (cited in the Minutes of the Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.7.)

⁵⁹Supra., p.216.--Alberta delegates were instrumental in proposing similar motions at the Annual meetings prior to the outbreak of the Second World War.

⁶⁰Minutes of the Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., pp.18-19.

expressed their concern over the Union's definition of an amateur and requested that some action be taken.⁶¹ Action was taken the following year (1948) when a resolution was proposed on behalf of Quebec Branch of the A.A.U. of C.:

Whereas modern trends in sport have been towards commercialization and professionalism, which will no doubt increase in the future, thus creating throughout our country an ever increasing list of professional athletes, making it more and more difficult for amateur athletes to avoid mixing with professionals in their enthusiasm for activity in sport during the various sport seasons, and,

Whereas it is considered that, as long as an athlete does not break the fundamental rule of amateurism, that is, if he refrains from accepting any money for his athletic efforts, there can be no damage done by his playing with or against professionals,

Be it resolved that, as long as an athlete does not accept payment or other material gain for participating in sport, he will suffer no penalty for playing knowingly or unknowingly with or against professionals in sports not under the jurisdiction of the A.A.U. of C.⁶²

After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted by ninety-seven votes to twenty, and soccer players could now officially participate in open-competition.⁶³

During 1947 Barbara Ann Scott (world champion figure skater) caused an international incident when Avery Brundage protested the fact that Miss Scott had accepted a presentation of an automobile from the City of Ottawa. The Canadian Olympic Committee was reminded of the I.O.C's. definition of an amateur, which was reworded in June, 1947,

⁶¹Minutes of the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Lethbridge (Alberta), November 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1947, p.35.

⁶²Minutes of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., London (Ontario), November 18th, 19th and 20th, 1948. pp.38-39.

⁶³Ibid.

to read:

An amateur is one whose connection with sport is and always has been solely for pleasure and for the physical, mental and social benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than recreation without material gain of any kind, direct or indirect.⁶⁴

It was pointed out that any sports governing body had the right to establish its own definition of an amateur, but the I.O.C. reserved the right to determine eligibility for an Olympic Games. Consequently, had Miss Scott not returned the car to the City of Ottawa, she would not have been eligible to compete in the 1948 Winter Olympics.⁶⁵

The Second World War not only turned an economically depressed Canada into a nation of prosperity and renewed opportunity, but also, it served to unify Canada and create a progressive society that was no longer bound completely to British concepts and values. This phenomenon was reflected by the changes which occurred in the Canadian attitudes to amateurism. Mr. Melville Rogers (a Canadian figure skating champion in 1924 and currently involved in the administration of sports through his affiliation with the Canadian Amateur Sports Federation) stated that prior to World War II he was a "British true-blue amateur in practice and belief," and, as such, he believed that accepting prizes in excess of established values, or competing with and against professionals, "violated the amateur code."⁶⁶

⁶⁴Minutes of the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.24.

⁶⁵Ibid., pp.24-25.

⁶⁶Personal interview conducted with Melville Rogers in his home, Ottawa, April, 1969.

However, he believed that the war had resulted in the emergence of a concept of equal opportunity for all, and, as society changed, so too had the requirements of amateurism.⁶⁷ This view was shared by a number of administrators of amateur sports.⁶⁸ The impressions of gentlemen, such as Rogers, were supported by the minutes of the annual meetings of the A.A.U. of C. As soon after the war as 1948, the Union recognized that professional athletes were no more corrupt than amateur athletes. Hence, the concept of "clean amateurs" and "dirty professionals" was officially deleted from the proceedings of the A.A.U. of C.⁶⁹

The depression of 1930 and the Second World War had significant effects on the practice of amateur sport throughout Canada. However, these periods of social adversity were not accompanied by decreased national and international participation in sports. At the beginning of the period, Canada became actively involved in staging an international amateur athletic contest when, largely through the organization of the A.A.U. of C., (and the personal efforts of M.M. Robinson), the First British Empire Games were conducted in Hamilton, Ontario.⁷⁰

Canada had narrowly defeated Britain and Australasia in athletic competition for the Lonsdale trophy at a Festival of the Empire meet held in London's Crystal Palace in 1911.⁷¹ From time to time, throughout the

⁶⁷Ibid.

⁶⁸Similar feelings were expressed during personal interviews with such personalities as Morris Bruker (Montreal, past-president of the A.A.U. of C.), Russell Coupland (Toronto, Historian for the C.W.A. [C.C.A] and past executive officer of the A.A.U. of C. and the Canadian B.E.G. Association [1930], and Fred Conradi (St.Catherines, President of C.A.L.A.1969).

⁶⁹Supra., p.223

⁷⁰Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969), p.155.

⁷¹Supra., Chapter IV.

years, suggestions were made to conduct similar competitions, but it was not until members of the British Empire were brought together at the 1Xth Olympic Games in Amsterdam, that a serious proposal for a British Empire Games was considered.⁷² The proposal was presented by the secretary of the Canadian Olympic Committee, M.M.. Robinson, who later reported that "the representatives of the various Dominions expressed complete approval of the Canadian proposal, but the support from the Athletic leaders of the Old Country was but lukewarm. . . ."⁷³

Despite the British objection that an effort was being made to "supersede Olympic competitions with a purely Empire show,"⁷⁴ Robinson, and his enterprising associates from Hamilton proceeded, with encouragement from the A.A.U. of C., and the First Empire Games became a reality during August of 1930. Robinson stated:

The Games were a tremendous success. They attracted athletes from England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, Bermuda, British Guiana, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. Competitions were staged in athletics (track and field), rowing, boxing, wrestling, swimming and lawn bowling. The contests were conducted in a manner most creditable to the City of Hamilton. The utmost harmony prevailed at all times and, in the opinion of all contestants and of all representative officials, the games [sic] were a gigantic success.⁷⁵

Robinson's remarks were supported by the president of the A.A.U. of C. in 1930, Professor T.R. Loudon, who stated in his presidential address at the forty-third annual meeting of the Union, that the British Empire

⁷²"Report of the B.E.G. Committee," Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Hamilton, Sept.12th,13th and 14th,1929,p.66.

⁷³M.M. Robinson, "British Empire Games," (Sport in Canada, Toronto: published by the Canadian British Empire Games Association,1937), p.9.

⁷⁴Ibid.

⁷⁵Ibid.

Games held in Hamilton. . . .constituted the greatest athletic event held in Canada, and in many respects marked a step forward in Empire understanding."⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ The success of the First British Empire Games was further illustrated by the continuance of the event, every four years (excluding those scheduled for 1942 and 1946, which were cancelled because of the conditions created by World War II),⁷⁸ until the present time.

In 1929, the secretary of the Union, John Leslie, announced that E.W. Beatty was chairman of the General British Empire Games Committee.⁷⁹ At the following annual meeting, the British Empire Games Committee was listed among the National Standing Committees of the Union.⁸⁰ Consequently, by the end of 1930, Canadian amateur athletes were represented directly by the A.A.U. of C. in two international amateur sporting organizations. In return for representation, and the right to compete in Olympic Games and British Empire Games, athletes had to abide by the regulations of the Union in order to preserve their eligibility

⁷⁶"President's Address," Minutes of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.4.

⁷⁷For a complete history of the British Empire and British Commonwealth Games see Jacob B. Agbogun, "A History of the British Commonwealth Games," Unpublished Masters thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970.

⁷⁸British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, Canada at the VIth Empire and Commonwealth Games, (Montreal: B.E.C.G.A. of C., 1958), p.18.

⁷⁹"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.7.

⁸⁰"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.8.

which, in short, was their amateur status. Therefore, while the Union maintained control (either direct or indirect) over Canadian participation in these major international events, it held a position of power and almost demanded the allegiance of amateur sports governing bodies throughout Canada.

Harmony did not prevail for very long between the A.A.U. of C. and its national standing committee responsible for Canadian representation in the Olympic Games. In 1930, the Union awarded the national championships and Olympic trials in track and field athletics to Vancouver. However, the C.O.C. transferred these events to Hamilton and, consequently, the following motion was moved at the 1931 annual meeting of the Union:

That the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada instruct the Olympic Committee that it shall be bound by and carry out all actions taken and resolutions and motions adopted by this body up to the date of this Annual Meeting.⁸¹

Following a brief explanation by H.W. Calgon of the C.O.C., the matter was left in abeyance until the final session of the meeting. At this time, the British Columbia delegation agreed to the change in venue (somewhat reluctantly) and the championships and trials were held in Hamilton.⁸²

The C.O.C. was becoming an increasingly powerful independent body as the Olympic Games became an increasingly prestigious event.⁸³ Apparently,

⁸¹Minutes of the Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.112.

⁸²"Report of Track and Field Committee," Minutes of the Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.56.

⁸³Henry Roxborough noted that the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles was, despite the state of the U.S. economy, "the most gorgeous and the most successful of all of the first 10 festivals" (Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963, p.77).

the role of the C.O.C. was causing concern to certain members of the A.A.U. of C. and, in 1932, the following notice of motion was submitted by the British Columbia Branch:

(a) That the British Columbia Branch recommend to the A.A.U. of C. that the Canadian Olympic Committee strike a budget for the next Olympic Games immediately and that they request each Provincial Government and the Dominion Government for a yearly donation to cover expenses in the said budget. . . .

(b) That the Canadian Olympic Association be constituted as follows:--

1. A representative from each organization taking part in the Olympic Games.
2. A representative from each Province.

(c) That the Canadian Olympic Committee be only a financing committee for Olympic Games.⁸⁴

Section (c) of the above proposal caused considerable concern. Crocker and Mulqueen successfully moved that a committee be appointed to investigate and report on "the whole question of the Olympic Committee."⁸⁵

Reports were submitted and motions concerning the organization of the Canadian Olympic Committee were proposed annually until the outbreak of World War II, in 1939. However, except for the matter of representation on the committee for all provinces and for all sports involved in Olympic competition,⁸⁶ very little was achieved.

Canada was well represented at the major international games (the Olympics and the British Empire Games) during the 1930's and the A.A.U. of C. managed to maintain some control over the committees responsible

⁸⁴Minutes of the Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.19.

⁸⁵Ibid., p.20.

⁸⁶The matter of representation was resolved at the Fiftieth Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.83-84.

for Canadian representation in these events. However, during the nine years immediately preceding Canada's declaration of war, the Union was faced with many problems, and many demands for change, initiated from within the country.

The annual meeting of the Union held in 1930, was attended by delegates from the following Branches: Alberta, British Columbia, the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Thunder Bay.⁸⁷ Amateur bodies also represented by delegates at this meeting were the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, the Canadian Wheelmens' Association, the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada, the Western Canadian Inter-collegiate Athletic Union, the Canadian National Recreation League and the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada.⁸⁸ This rather representative list of affiliation was even more impressive when the sports over which the Union had direct control were added; these included track and field, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and fencing.⁸⁹

At the final annual meeting of the Union prior to Canada's involvement in the European war, some significant changes in organization, affiliations, and sports under the direct control of the Union, were noticeable. The Province of Ontario was no longer represented by just two branches of the Union. The Thunder Bay Branch remained, but the rest of Ontario was divided into a Central Ontario Branch, a South-Western

⁸⁷Minutes of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.2.

⁸⁸Ibid., p.3.

⁸⁹Ibid., p.7.

Ontario Branch, and an Eastern Ontario Branch.⁹⁰

Acting in accordance with Article X of the Constitution of the A.A.U. of C., the Executive Committee readmitted the Ottawa and District Branch to the Union during 1932.⁹¹ In 1933 the Executive Committee "admitted a new Branch in Ontario to be known as the South-Western Ontario Branch."⁹² At the time of admittance, J.H. Crocker (President of the Union in 1933) reported that some dispute had arisen concerning boundaries but the Executive Committee had resolved the question and the boundaries for the three Branches were established.⁹³

As the number of Branches of the Union had increased by 1939,⁹⁴ so too had the number of sports under the direct administrative control of the A.A.U. of C. The sports of weightlifting, handball and volleyball had been added to the five sports controlled by the Union in 1930.⁹⁵ However, two particularly important national governing bodies had terminated their alliances with the Union; the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association. The

⁹⁰"Report of the Credentials Committee," Minutes of the Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.18-19.

⁹¹Minutes of the Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.13.

⁹²Minutes of the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.64.

⁹³Ibid., pp.64-65.

⁹⁴Some doubt existed in 1938 concerning the value of having a number of Branches in Ontario. At the fifty-first annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Mulqueen and Markin moved successfully to have a committee appointed to investigate the advisability of re-uniting "the various Branches. . . in the Province of Ontario" (Minutes of the Fifty-First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.38.).

⁹⁵Minutes of the Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. op.cit., p.7.

C.A.H.A. cancelled its articles of alliance in 1937 and the President of the Union, J.M. Hamilton, expressed regret that the C.A.H.A. had adopted a policy of "broken-time" payments and had seen fit to leave the Union.⁹⁶

On June 30th, 1937, the articles of alliance with the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association were officially terminated.⁹⁷ The actions of the C.A.B.A. had serious consequences as the A.A.U. of C. held all international alliances in basketball and, therefore, the C.A.B.A. had no international status.⁹⁸

Commenting on the situation which had arisen in 1937, President Hamilton stated:

. . . .These cancellations have been very disappointing to myself and I am sure they are a matter of deep concern to all of you. . . .

The cancellation of hockey's affiliations has meant a lot financially to several of the branches of the Union..

. . . .The causes for the cancelling of articles of alliance have only one thing in common and that is the claim of each that their representation and voting power was not comparably consistent in consideration of their several strengths in the way of total number of registered athletes and in the financial strength accruing therefrom. Possibly lacrosse and hockey have a more or less common ground in what is commonly known as pay for broken time. . . .hockey has officially adopted the part time payment clause of the International Ice Hockey Association.⁹⁹

Whatever problems the A.A.U. of C. might have been experiencing in the 1930's were cut short by the Second World War. The policy for

⁹⁶"President's Address," Minutes of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.7.

⁹⁷Ibid., p.14.

⁹⁸Ibid., p.19.

⁹⁹"President's Address," Minutes of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.7.

the Union during war time was established at the Fifty-Second annual meeting held just three months after Canada's declaration of war. G.S. Halter, president of the Union in 1939, informed delegates that he had invited the C.A.H.A., the C.A.B.A., and the C.R.U. to join with the Union to form a special committee to co-ordinate the efforts of amateur sports during war time. The committee was to be responsible for the conduct of sport, determining amateur regulations for soldier-athletes, and to supply sports equipment to military athletic teams. He also reported that other leading Canadian amateur sports governing bodies had been invited to participate in the plan and he was hopeful that the "committee when formed will be truly representative".¹⁰⁰

During the war years the Union ceased to be actively involved in administering amateur sports throughout Canada. The Union, and its Branches, did not hold annual meetings from 1940 until 1946, and Union affairs were conducted by the respective Executive Committees elected during 1939. Certain individuals were apparently responsible for most of the business transacted during the war and, at the 1946 annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C., special tribute was paid to "Nelson Hart, who kept things going" for the A.A.U. of C.¹⁰¹ Nelson Hart was secretary of the C.O.C. during the war and, at the 1946 annual meeting of the Union, he reported the activities of the Olympic Committee during the war as follows:

Several formal and informal meetings of the available members

¹⁰⁰"President's Address," Minutes of the Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.5.

¹⁰¹"President's Address," Minutes of the Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.6.

of the Executive Committee were held, at which several decisions were reached, as follows:

(1) In 1938 it was decided to invite the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1944 Winter Games in Canada.

(2) In the same year the International Olympic Committee was informed that, owing to the prevailing hostilities between China and Japan, it was very doubtful if Canada would participate in the 1940 games.

(3) At the meeting in Fort William in 1938 the C.O.A. confirmed Canada's participation in the 1940 games in Finland, and the invitation to hold the 1944 Winter Games in Canada.

(4) Early in 1939 several meetings were held and recommendation for members at large, and honorary members for the C.O.A. were forwarded to Mr. G.S. Halter, president of the A.A.U. of C.

(5) In April, 1939, methods of raising funds were considered. It was suggested that the minimum requirement would be \$400 per athlete, and it was estimated that the team would include approximately 44 athletes. It was proposed to publish an Olympic Book, from which Mr. Marples estimated the Association would receive \$10,000.00.

(6) In September, 1939, another meeting was held and it was reported that a grant of \$10,000.00 had been secured from the Federal Government, and that the C.A.H.A. had donated \$3,000.00 to the general expenses of the C.O.A., and would finance the hockey team to the 1940 games. About \$4,000.00 had been promised through the Olympic Book. A Dollar-for-Dollar scheme initiated by Mr. Marples had netted some funds. In the meantime war had been declared and President Mulqueen had ordered the discontinuance of the collection of funds. It was decided to retain intact for the C.O.A. the \$13,000.00 secured by grants, and to turn over the balance to the Sportsman's Patriotic Association to secure equipment for the recreation of the soldiers.

(7) In March 1940 it was decided to try to arrange for a meet between Finnish runners then in the United States and Canadian athletes. The funds were to be turned over to the Finnish Relief Fund. The meet did not materialize.

(8) In May, 1941, it was decided to return the grant of the Federal Government in full, and that Canada could not participate in the Pan-American Games scheduled for Buenos Aires in 1942.

(9) A conference was held in February, 1945. It was noted that Messrs. F. Marples, W.A. Fry, John Leslie and Sir George McLaren Brown had died, and that M.M. Robinson was no longer active in sports.

It was decided to ask Mr. J.H. Crocker to assume the Treasurership, and to request Messrs. Robt. Kerr and T.H.C. Alison to act as members of the Executive Committee until the next meeting of the C.O.A.

(10) A conference of the Executive Committee and other interested members of the C.O.A. was called in Montreal in December, 1945. It was decided to write Mr. Edstrom accepting the invitation to Canada to participate in the 1948 Olympic Games, and the secretary was instructed to write all Sports' Governing Bodies of this decision.

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(12) In March, 1946, a meeting was held in Toronto, at which the following points were considered:

(a) The secretary was to continue his efforts to have the Sports' Governing Bodies appoint representatives to the C.O.A. It was emphasized that the present representatives were for 1946, and changes might occur in 1947 and 1948.

(b) It was decided that branches of the C.O.A. in each Province were desirable. Most of the funds collected by such organizations should be deposited with the treasurer of the C.O.A.

(c) It was intimated that a meeting of representatives should be called at an early date, probably in June. It proved impossible to arrange such a meeting.

(d) J.H. Crocker, Oscar Pearson and the secretary were appointed to attend to matters of publicity. The occasional publication of a Bulletin has been agreed upon.

(e) It was decided to delay the appointment of committees to approach the Federal and Provincial Governments for funds.

(13) The International Olympic Committee has appointed Mr. J. C. Patterson, London, England, as one of Canada's representatives on the I.O.C. and has suggested Mr. A. Sidney Dawes of Montreal as the other.¹⁰²

From the above report submitted by Nelson Hart, it was apparent that the C.O.C. had assumed control of its own affairs during the war

¹⁰²"Report of the Canadian Olympic Association[sic]," Minutes of the Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.11-13.

(even to the point of referring to itself as the C.O.A). Therefore, it should not have come as a surprise when representatives announced a wish to reorganize the C.O.C. at the 1946 annual meeting.¹⁰³

At the annual meeting of the Union in 1947, the Olympic Committee presented the assembled delegates with a proposal that eight resolutions submitted to the meeting should be tabled for one year. All resolutions were directed towards amending the constitution of the A.A.U. of C. so that the C.O.C. would become an independent, autonomous, body. The most significant proposals were:

1. There shall be an organization, to be known as the Canaoian [sic] Olympic Association which shall have general charge [of] matters pertaining to the Olympic Games.

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3. The Executive Committee shall transact the business of the Canadian Olympic Association between meetings of that Association. For this purpose it shall have full authority to form sub-committees to handle Publicity, Transportation, Budget, Uniforms and Equipment, Selection, Standards and such others as are deemed advisable. . . .

4. The selection of teams, coaches, managers, etc., is, in general, the responsibility of the various Sports Governing Bodies, and of the National Committees of the A.A.U. of C. However, the final decision as to competitors and officials rests with the Canadian Olympic Association. . . .¹⁰⁴

The anticipated conflict for control of Canada's representation in the Olympic Games captured the imagination of the press, and the day before the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Union was convened the

¹⁰³A change in the organization of the C.O.C. had been strongly advocated before Canada became involved in the war and the advocates of change had merely postponed their bid for independence until the cessation of hostilities.

¹⁰⁴Minutes of the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Lethbridge (Alberta), November 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1947. p.52.

following sensational headline appeared in the Montreal Daily Star:

"Battle Dress! Control War Looms as Union; Olympic Moguls' Ideas Clash."¹⁰⁵

The annual meeting of the Union was not nearly as controversial as the Montreal Daily Star had predicted (or, so it appeared from the published minutes of the meeting and the newspaper reports which were published immediately following the meeting).¹⁰⁶ However, the end was inevitable and, although the autonomy of the Canadian Olympic Association was not officially recognized until the 1949 annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C.,¹⁰⁷ the C.O.A. virtually became an independent sports governing body at the annual meeting of the Union held in London (Ontario) on November 18th, 19th and 20th, 1948.¹⁰⁸

While the Union continued to function strongly for at least the next decade, the newly formed C.O.A. severely weakened the A.A.U. of C's. influence on the concepts of amateurism throughout Canada. This resulted in the Union ultimately being forced to adopt a different role in the administration of Canadian amateur sports. Finally, by 1970, the Union had lost affiliations with all major sports and the executive officers

¹⁰⁵The Montreal Daily Star, November 17th, 1948.

¹⁰⁶Newspaper clipping, from a variety of sources, were read and photographed at the Documentation Center, Ottawa, in April, 1969.

¹⁰⁷Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 24th, 25th and 26th, 1949, pp.54-55.

¹⁰⁸Minutes of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. This opinion was supported by Mr. Howard Radford (Immediate Past-President of the C.O.A. in 1969) during a personal interview conducted at Olympic House, Montreal, May 1969.

felt that the A.A.U. of C. had outlived its usefulness. While the loss of control (be it ever so indirect) over Olympic participation was not the sole cause for the declining influence of the A.A.U. of C. during the next two decades, it was a very significant contributing factor.

CHAPTER VIII

DECLINE AND DISSOLUTION

(1949-1970)

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada heralded the end of an era in the history of Canadian amateur sport. However, the changes which were to occur during the following two decades were gradual, rather than revolutionary. If the members of the Union realized, in 1948, that the loss of control over Canada's participation in the Olympic Games was the first of a series of events which would lead to the ultimate dissolution of the A.A.U. of C., the minutes of ensuing annual meetings did not reflect their pessimism.

During the late 1940's and early 1950's the Union was extremely active and the agreement made with the Canadian Olympic Association had not completely excluded the A.A.U. of C. from participating in the organization. Considering the proposed membership of the newly formed C.O.A., the A.A.U. of C. was well represented.¹ The resolution

¹The amendments of the Constitution proposed by the C.O.C. stated under the heading of Members that the "Members of the Canadian Olympic Association shall be:

- (a) The Canadian Representative on the I.O.C.
- (b) The President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada
- (c) One representative from each Branch of the A.A.U. of C. and one representative from each National Sports Governing Body affiliated with the A.A.U. of C.

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which formally recognized the independence of the C.O.A. was not nearly as demanding as it may have been, for, on the matter of representation of the C.O.A., it was resolved that:

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada shall have adequate representation on the Canadian Olympic Association. Such representation must include at least one representative from the Executive Committee of the A.A.U. of C., and one representative for [sic] each sport under the jurisdiction of the A.A.U. of C. when such sport is on the programme of the Olympic Games.²

Some concern was expressed over the C.O.A.'s policy of electing its own Executive Officers independent of any formula approved by the A.A.U. of C. The Union felt that, as it still held "jurisdiction over a large number of sports on the programme of the Olympic Games,"³ it should have at least one representative on the Executive Committee of the C.O.A.

Perhaps it was the general conditions which prevailed in amateur sports, or perhaps it was the decision of the C.O.A. to break away from the Union, that motivated the Executive Committee of the A.A.U. of C. to promote a meeting of Sports Governing Bodies in Ottawa on January 7th and 8th, 1949.⁴ Professor N.G. Hart, president of the A.A.U. of C. during 1949, reported that a number of committees were established at

(e) One representative from each of the sports controlled and operated by the A.A.U. of C. and appointed by the president of the A.A.U. of C. (At present one from Track and Field, Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing, Gymnastics and Weightlifting). Minutes of the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Lethbridge: November 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1947, p.51.

²Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 24th, 25th and 26th, 1949, p.54.

³Ibid.

⁴"President's Address," Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.18.

this meeting of sports governing bodies, to examine a variety of subjects pertaining to amateur sports in Canada. He further stated that there was general agreement concerning three basic problems; these were, the lack of funds, the lack of facilities, and the lack of qualified instructors and coaches.⁵ President Hart added that there was also agreement (but not unanimous agreement) that the basic problems confronting amateur sports could only be solved by considerable financial support from Federal and Provincial Governments.⁶

In giving support to the recommendation for government funding of Amateur Sports, Hart was advocating a policy which was later cited as a cause for the dissolution of the A.A.U. of C.⁷ However, at this time (1949), money was a major problem, particularly for those sports which did not command large spectator appeal. Many sports were slow to recover from the financial reversals suffered during the depression of the 1930's. The Canadian economy flourished as a result of the Second World War,⁸ but during the six years of fighting, capital was poured into technology and industry; not into recreational pursuits such as amateur sports. Also, the professional sports, particularly ice-hockey and football, continued to capture the imagination of

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid.

⁷R.L. Lucas, Secretary of the A.A.U. of C. at the time the Executive Committee voted to dissolve the Union, stated during a telephone conversation (May 1971) that a principal reason for the Union's decision to dissolve was that its role had been assumed by the Federal Government.

⁸J.M.S. Careless, Canada a Story of Challenge, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1963), pp.383-384.

Canadians so that more and more were paying to watch sport than were paying to play sport. Hence, the professional leagues were growing wealthier while the less attractive amateur sports were becoming poorer.

All of the policies established by the A.A.U. of C. during 1948 and 1949 were not detrimental to the ultimate development of the organization. At the historic meeting held in London, Ontario, 1948, the Union established a monument to amateur sports when the delegates voted unanimously to form a hall of fame for amateur athletes.⁹ An Interim Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Robert Kerr¹⁰ and, as a result of this committee's recommendation, the following list of Gold Medallists at the Olympic Games were enrolled in the Hall of Fame in 1949:

William J. Sherring	Track
Robert Kerr	Track
Percy Williams	Track
Ethel Catherwood	High Jump
Mrs. Myrtle (Cook) McGowan	Track
Miss Fanny (Bobby) Rosenfeld	Track
Miss Florence Jane Bell	Track
Miss Ethel Smith (deceased)	Track
George Goulding	Walking
Bert Schneider	Boxing
H. "Lefty" Gwynne	Boxing
Earl Thompson	Hurdles
Duncan McNaughton	High Jump
E. Desmarreau	Weight Toss ¹¹

In reporting the activities of the Interim Committee for the

⁹Minutes of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., London (Ontario), November 18th, 19th and 20th, 1948, p.115.

¹⁰Robert Kerr was the outstanding Canadian sprinter who won a gold medal and bronze medal for Canada in the 1908 Olympic Games.

¹¹J. Howard Crocker, "Amateur Sports and Games in Canada," A paper prepared for the Sixtieth Anniversary of the A.A.U. of C., 1952, p.24.

Canadian Athletic Hall of Fame, Kerr presented the following proposal for determining selection to the Hall of Fame:

(a) First consideration for election to the "Hall of Fame" will be given to all athletes winning a first place at the Olympic Games, either as an individual or as a member of a Relay Team.

(b) By Majority vote,-- Consideration for election to the "Hall of Fame" will be given to any athlete whose performance on a single occasion or over a period of time is deemed to be of an outstanding character, and has brought honour to Canada's athletic history.

Notes-- In setting up the original membership the Committee will consider the performance of Canada's athletes as far back as any records exist.

No sport will be denied the privilege of recommending an athlete for membership providing the athlete was considered an amateur at the time of making the contribution to sport.¹²

Kerr's proposal was adopted and thus the rules for admittance to the Hall of Fame were established.¹³

Although the Union had lost direct control of Canada's participation in the Olympic Games by 1949, it was still directly responsible for Canadian participation in the British Empire Games. After being forced to abandon these Games in 1942 and 1946, the British Empire Games Federation (the international organization which had formed in 1932 following the Olympic Games held in Los Angeles)¹⁴ and the

¹²Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.65.

¹³Although Kerr's proposal specifically stated that no sport would be excluded, Canada's Gold Medalists in the Winter Olympic Games were not included in the original list of those admitted to the Hall of Fame, nor was any special provision made for those who participated on a team which won a Gold Medal at the Olympics.

¹⁴British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, Canada's Part in the 1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games, (Montreal: B.E.C.G. Association of Canada, 1958), p.15.

member-countries, were determined that the 1950 Games should be bigger and better than ever. As the fourth British Empire Games were scheduled to be held in Auckland, New Zealand, and therefore would be conducted early in the year (due to New Zealand's location in the Southern Hemisphere), the A.A.U. of C. combined its national championships with the Empire Games trials during 1949.¹⁵

Although only twelve countries were represented in Auckland, which was three less than the number of countries which had participated in the 1938 Empire Games in Sydney, Australia, the number of competitors exceeded 600 for the first time in the history of this international meeting.¹⁶ Increased participation and the promise of general growth in these Games was accompanied by a growth of national and international prestige for victorious athletes. Hence, the A.A.U. of C. may have lost a great deal of status in the eyes of the athletic world when the Olympic Association became independent, but so long as it controlled Canada's participation in the British Empire Games, it could not be ignored as a governing body of amateur athletics.

Robert Osborne, president of the A.A.U. of C. in 1950, apparently aware of the importance of the direct affiliation of the Union with the British Empire Games Federation, voiced concern that the standing committee appointed to administer Canada's participation in the Empire Games may have a tendency to follow the precedent recently established by the C.O.A.

¹⁵"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.14.

¹⁶British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, op.cit., p.13.

In his presidential report at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Union, Osborne stated:

. . . some thought should be given to the use of the term association to designate committees of this Union, both from the point of view of the B.E.G.A. and from the point of view of other activities conducted by the Union or its Branches.¹⁷

Osborne's expressions of concern were well founded as, at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Union held in Vancouver, 1951, the following notice of motion was submitted:

1. The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada approves the formation of a National Sports Organization to be known as the British Empire Games Association of Canada, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the British Empire Games.

2. The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada shall have adequate representation on the British Empire Games Association of Canada. . . .

3. . . . it is recommended to the British Empire Games Association of Canada that this Union should have representation on the Executive Committee of the British Empire Games Association of Canada.

4. The Amateur Athletic Union will co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the British Empire Games Association of Canada in its efforts to further the interests of Amateur Sport in Canada and in the development of efficient Canadian British Empire Games Teams.¹⁸

Considerable discussion followed, and the principal reason cited for the proposed independence of the B.E.G. Association was a statement in the Constitution of the British Empire Games Federation, which read:

¹⁷"President's Report," Minutes of the Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal: November 30th, December 1st and 2nd, 1950, p.8.

¹⁸Minutes of the Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Vancouver: November 15th, 16th and 17th, 1951, p.93. (Note: This notice of motion is very similar to the resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Union in 1949 which formalized the independence of the C.O.A.-- Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.54).

Membership in the British Empire Games Federation is open to one duly organized and recognized British Empire Games Association from each of the constituent parts of the British Empire.

Each country desiring affiliation. . . shall form a British Empire Games Association, combined if it so desires, with its National Olympic Association. . . .

The British Empire Games Association shall be the Official Body for all British Empire Games matters in its country. . . .¹⁹

In spite of the constitutional case presented by the delegates who proposed the autonomy of the B.E.G.A., and their promises of continual close alliance with the A.A.U. of C., the motion was defeated.²⁰

J.W. Davies and M. Bruker successfully moved that a committee be established to investigate the organization and administration of the B.E.G. Association and submit recommendations to the annual meeting of the Union to be held one year hence.²¹ The duly appointed committee recommended, at the 1952 annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C., that "Any changes in the organization of British Empire Games administration be deferred until after the 1954 Games in Vancouver."²²

At the customary meeting of the British Empire Games Federation at the conclusion of the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, a change in the name of the organization was adopted. Consequently, not only did Canada conduct the first British Empire Games, but the first British Empire and Commonwealth Games were also held on Canadian soil.²³ The change of name

¹⁹Ibid., p.94.

²⁰Ibid., p.95.

²¹Ibid.

²²Minutes of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Hamilton, November 6th, 7th and 8th, 1952, p.43.

²³In 1954 these Games were held in Vancouver, British Columbia from July 30th to August 7th (British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, op.cit., p.18.).

was adopted by the Canadian administrative body of what had previously been the British Empire Games at the annual meeting of the Union in 1953.²⁴ At this opportune time, the body also became independent of the A.A.U. of C. and the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada was officially recognized as an autonomous national sports governing body.²⁵ Thus, in the space of five years, the Union had been reduced from a governing body which controlled Canadian participation in major international competition, to a body which controlled a limited number of less-popular sports and was affiliated with national and international organizations, in much the same way as many other national sports governing bodies.

The A.A.U. of C. was given an opportunity to extend its international affiliations in 1949 when the organizing committee of the first Pan-American Games invited the Union to participate by organizing a Canadian team to compete at Buenos Aires.²⁶ Little interest was shown by the delegates present at the 1949 annual meeting of the Union and it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance until the next annual meeting. Enthusiasm for Canadian participation in the Pan-American Games was no greater in 1950 than it had been in 1949 and, at the fifty seventh annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C., the secretary (E.K. Yost) was instructed

²⁴Minutes of the Sixtieth (Diamond Jubilee) Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal: November 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1953, p.101.

²⁵Ibid., pp.101-102.

²⁶"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.12.

to inform the organizers that the "A.A.U. of C. was not prepared to organize and sponsor a representative team at this time."²⁷

Canada was also invited, through the A.A.U. of C., to send a team to Mexico City to compete in the Second Pan-American Games in 1955. E.K. Yost, reporting on Canadian participation in these Games, stated:

One of the highlights of the year [1955] was Canada's participation in the Pan-American Games at Mexico City. A previous meeting of the Union had decided that we would not support Pan-American Games, but your President authorized Mr. Fred Rowell to set up a committee of the Union with powers to attend the Games if finances could be secured. As a consequence, we were well represented. . . .²⁸

In spite of Canada's reluctance to enter this international athletics meeting, Howell and Howell reported that, from the time of its first participation in Mexico City, :

The Canadian contingent to the Pan-American Games has always been a large and successful one, the culmination of Canada's participation to date being the Pan-American Games held at Winnipeg in 1967, Canada's Centennial year.²⁹

However, the A.A.U. of C. was not destined to grow with the Pan-American Games, nor was it destined to maintain control of Canada's participation.

The situation concerning the control of Canadian participation in the Pan-American Games was quite different to the situations which had previously arisen concerning control of Olympic and British Empire

²⁷Minutes of the Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.53.

²⁸"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the Sixty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., November 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1955, p.25.

²⁹Nancy and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life: 1700 to the Present, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969) p.155.

and Commonwealth Games matters. In both of the latter cases, the A.A.U. of C. had attempted to maintain control over the respective events, and it was only with difficulty that the C.O.A. and the B.E.C.G.A. of Canada were able to gain their independence. But, the year following the participation of the A.A.U. of C's. team in the Pan-American Games in Mexico City, Frederick N. Rowell reported to the annual meeting of the Union, that E.K. Yost had approached the C.O.A. requesting that it assume control of Canadian participation in future Pan-American Games.³⁰

Apparently, the C.O.A. was not convinced either that Canada should participate in the Pan-American Games, or that the C.O.A. was obligated to take charge of such participation. When confronted with the possibility of assuming control in Canadian Pan-American Games administration, the C.O.A. appointed a three-man committee to investigate the situation.³¹ Following Rowell's report, the Union resolved to affiliate those sports under their control with the Pan-American Sports Committee [the central organizing committee of the Pan American Games].³² Thus, the A.A.U. of C. gave notice that they were in favor of Canada's participation in future Pan-American Games but it was also reluctant to assume the responsibilities of organizing and administering such participation.

In 1957, it was decided at the annual meeting of the C.O.A.

³⁰Minutes of the Sixty-Third Annual General Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto: November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1956, p.71.

³¹Ibid., (Rowell cited the C.O.A. Bulletin, No.19., May 1956, as his source of evidence).

³²Ibid.

that president [of the C.O.A.] K.P. Farmer "would appoint a chairman, a vice-chairman, a treasurer, a secretary and five members at large to the C.O.A. Pan-American Committee. . . ."33 In addition to these appointed members, Farmer invited the national governing bodies of those sports involved in the Pan-American Games, to submit the name of one delegate who would also serve on the C.O.A. Pan-American Committee. In response, the A.A.U. of C. submitted the following names for consideration:

Track and Field	F.N.A. Rowell
Boxing	M.E. Fergusen
Fencing	E.M. McMullen
Gymnastics	Doug Whittle
Weight Lifting	H. Brown
Wrestling	Paul Nemeth ³⁴

During the early fifties, the A.A.U. of C. experienced many minor fluctuations in membership, affiliations and public relations. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association terminated their affiliations with the Union prior to World War II³⁵ these organizations never did re-affiliate. Weightlifting, which had joined the ranks of the Union in the late 1930's, expressed a desire in 1950 to form their own national governing body. However, weightlifting, as a sport, was really popular in only two Provinces; Quebec and British Columbia. Therefore, both the delegates representing

³³"1957 Annual Report," Minutes of the Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg: November 7th, 8th and 9th, 1957, p.85.

³⁴Minutes of the Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.85.

³⁵Supra., Chapter VII.

weightlifting and the Executive Committee of the Union agreed that weightlifting was not yet sufficiently well established to form a national governing body.³⁶

Concepts and rules governing amateurism no longer concerned the A.A.U. of C. in sports such as hockey or Canadian football as these sports were not affiliated with the Union,³⁷ but the Union did have to arbitrate and rule on questions of eligibility in the sports of wrestling, boxing and weightlifting.

The sport of amateur boxing increased in popularity during the early 1950's but, unfortunately, the sport had deteriorated into a state of semi-professionalism particularly in the Province of Ontario. Cash prizes and vouchers were being awarded in amateur boxing tournaments which were being staged by professional promoters, and all three of the above contravened the international regulations.³⁸ The A.A.U. of the U.S. had refused to allow amateur boxers from Ontario to box in amateur tournaments in the U.S. and, similarly, U.S. amateur boxers could not get sanctions to box in Ontario. This problem was further complicated by the Ontario Athletic Commission which, in spite of the Union's rulings in support of the A.A.U. of the U.S., continued to recognize the amateur status of many pseudo-amateurs in Ontario.³⁹

³⁶Minutes of the Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.67.

³⁷Canadian football never was affiliated with the A.A.U. of C., but amateur hockey had been a major source of revenue for the Union until just before World War II.

³⁸Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.21.

³⁹Ibid.

A similar, but not as extensive, situation existed in wrestling, but in weightlifting it was the tournaments of the "Mr. Canada" variety that caused considerable concern. Many amateur weightlifters were entering such contests, and prizes were frequently in the form of vouchers, advertising contracts and cash. The situation was considered sufficiently serious for the weightlifting committee of the Union to assume control of the "Mr. Canada Contests" and prescribe rules of competition.⁴⁰

By the 1950's most, if not all, sports of significance had formed international associations. Each association determined its own requirements of eligibility which, if adhered to, made athletes eligible to participate in world amateur championships. Certain world organizations of multi-sports (such as the I.O.C.)⁴¹ also had prescribed definitions of amateurism or eligibility. However, once the A.A.U. of C. ceased to have the responsibility, and the right, to sanction athletes for international games, it also ceased to exert any serious influence on the concepts of amateurism in Canada.

In 1951, a body was created which further reduced any possibilities of the Union serving as a co-ordinating body of amateur sports throughout Canada. The Canadian Sports Advisory Council:

. . . established in 1951 and incorporated in 1959, was made up of the sports governing bodies across the country. The main

⁴⁰Minutes of Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., pp.46-47.

⁴¹Eligibility requirements as stipulated by the I.O.C. appeared to form the basis of definitions of amateurism used by organizations such as the British Commonwealth Games Association and the Pan-American Sports Committee.

⁴²Gordon A. Olafson, "History of Bill C 131," (Canadian Journal

function of the Council was to give organized sport an opportunity to discuss common problems and to present a unified voice for sport in Canada.⁴²

The A.A.U. of C. was represented at the first meeting of the C.S.A.C. (held in Ottawa) by Mr. James Worrall who, in his report to the annual meeting of the Union in 1951, urged the Union to give the newly formed body full support.⁴³

Mr. Melvin Rogers, a prominent member of the organizing committee of the C.S.A.C., stated that preliminary steps were taken as early as 1948 to form a national body which would provide amateur sports with a voice, but, unlike the A.A.U. of C. at that time, would not attempt to exert any form of control over the member sports governing bodies.⁴⁴ He also stated that a principal motivation for forming such an organization, and one from which it was hoped to get much needed financial assistance from the Federal Government, was the "lack of fitness in Canadian youth."⁴⁵ Rogers noted that meetings of the C.S.A.C. were poorly attended during its formative years, and probably would have continued thus had it not been for the enactment of Bill C 131.⁴⁶

of History of Sport and Physical Education, Vol 1, No.1, May 1970), p.65.

⁴³"Report on the Ottawa Conference," Minutes of the Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.68.

⁴⁴Melvin Rogers, Ottawa: personal interview, April 1969.

⁴⁵Ibid., (Rogers stated that, during the Second World War, 33.4% of those examined for military service were found to be medically unfit).

⁴⁶Ibid., (For a complete coverage of the political history of the adoption of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, see Gordon A. Clafson, op.cit.).

During the 1950's and 1960's sport was in a state of flux as various governing bodies, including the A.A.U. of C., the C.O.A. and the C.S.A.C. (which later became the Canadian Amateur Sports Federation), competed for the administrative control of amateurism throughout the nation. The C.O.A., by virtue of its control over Canadian participation in the prestigious Olympic Games, exercised at least, indirect control over all Olympic sports once every four years. Also, due to the influence this Association exerted on the Pan-American Games (through the C.O.A. Pan-American Committee), the C.O.A. was able to broaden its scope to include sports not held in the Olympic Games and was able to make demands concerning eligibility in two major international athletic meetings.

The A.A.U. of C., at the peak of its influence during the two decades from 1950 to 1970, was responsible for national championships in the seven amateur sports of fencing, gymnastics, handball, track and field, weightlifting, boxing and wrestling.⁴⁷ However, the Union realized the futility of attempting to enforce a single rule of eligibility in all of these sports and, in 1958, it was decided to officially adopt the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation as a guide for determining eligibility to participate in Union-sponsored athletic competitions.⁴⁸ The rules established, using this criterion, were as follows:

RULES RELATING TO ELIGIBILITY OF
ATHLETES TO COMPETE UNDER
AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA

⁴⁷Minutes of the Sixty-Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op.cit., p.11.

⁴⁸Minutes of the Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Vancouver: December 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1958. p.94.

1. An amateur is one who competes for the love of sport and as a means of recreation, without any motive of securing any material gain from such competition.

2. Competition under the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada is restricted to amateur athletes who are eligible to compete under the rules as laid down by their respective International Sports Governing Bodies.

3. The following persons are ineligible to take part in competitions under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

Any person who since reaching the age of 16:-

(i) has competed in any sport for any pecuniary reward.

(ii) has taken part in any competition under the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada in which any of the competitors were, to his knowledge ineligible to compete under their respective International Sports Governing Bodies.

(iii) has ever received any pecuniary consideration for teaching, training or coaching in any sport;

(Note:- Physical education teachers whose work is solely educational and who are not paid directly or indirectly for the coaching of athletes for competitions are eligible to compete as amateurs.)

(iv) has at any time been financially interested in any event under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada in which he was entered:-

(v) writes, lectures or broadcasts for payment upon any track and field event or competition without the prior permission of his national governing body;

(vi) sells or pawns any of his prizes;

(vii) receives any compensation for using the goods or apparatus of any firm, manufacturer or agent, or allows his name or his static or moving picture to be used as a means of advertising or recommending the goods of any firm, manufacturer or agent;

(Note - When and where it is proved that the name or the picture of the athlete was used for the purpose of this paragraph without his knowledge the indemnity to be collected from the person or persons responsible for the injury, privately agreed or stipulated by the Courts, will revert to the Federation to which the athlete belongs).

(viii) while a member of any club or other body under the jurisdiction of a national body affiliated to the International

Amateur Athletic Federation competes in any foreign country at any meeting nor recognized by the governing body of such country;

(ix) accepts directly or indirectly any money or other consideration for expenses or loss of earnings, other than what is permitted as follows:-

(a) the travelling and accommodation expenses of athletes competing in competitions under International Amateur Athletic Federation rules which are limited to actual outlay for travelling, meals and lodging.

.

(b) The period of time in any one calendar year for which an athlete shall receive expense money is limited to 28 days exclusive of the time taken in travelling. Accumulation of these days in two consecutive year [sic] is not allowed. An extension may be given by the national association to which the athlete belongs, to cover competition in Olympic Games, Continental Championships, or when representing a country in genuine matches against other countries. The Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation only is empowered to grant extensions in other cases.

Note: A genuine match is one where with the authority of the governing bodies concerned the competition is announced as between teams representing two or more countries. Each team should be selected by the governing body concerned. A "Touring" team consisting of a small number of athletes, is not recognized as an international team for the purposes of this definition.

4. Any person who, is and for so long as he remains, ineligible to compete in competitions under the jurisdiction of his national governing body, is ineligible to compete under the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.⁴⁹

Instances of breaches of the above code were frequently discussed at ensuing meetings of the Union but rarely, if ever, did a case involving the disqualification of an athlete reach the Executive Committee of the Union for decision.

The general membership of the Union fluctuated, as did affiliations, throughout the 1960's. However, the Union had become a collection of

⁴⁹Ibid., pp.95-96.

autonomous Branches by 1960 and rules that applied in one Branch did not necessarily apply in any other Branch. For example, in 1961, the Central Ontario Branch sanctioned a rule which permitted a professional in one sport to obtain an amateur card (and therefore, amateur status) in another "unrelated" sport.⁵⁰ This appeared to be a breach of the amateur code prescribed by the Union in 1958⁵¹ and served to illustrate how, one by one, the traditional concepts of amateurism were disappearing.

During the inter-war period, the Union gained much of its prestige and the majority of its finances through its alliance with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. In the post-World War II period, when the C.A.H.A. was no longer affiliated with the A.A.U. of C., the most prestigious sport in the organization was track and field athletics. However, according to N.A. Beach, administrators of track and field felt, from approximately 1960, that they would be better off as an independent governing body, but the Union was reluctant to give them their autonomy.⁵²

At the seventy-third annual meeting of the Union in 1966, Messrs. Twigg and Mills of the Central Ontario Branch proposed the following motion:

Whereas the sport of Track and Field in Canada is a vigorous and growing endeavour which is capable of managing its own affairs; and, whereas the National administration of Track and Field through the channels of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada is becoming an unwieldy and time-consuming procedure; and, whereas we have the

⁵⁰Minutes of the Sixty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Edmonton, November 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1961, p.26.

⁵¹Supra., pp.254-256.

⁵²N.A. Beach, Toronto: Personal Interview, May 1969.

highest regard for our colleagues in the allied sports, nevertheless our problems and aims are no longer identical;

Therefore be it resolved:

That the governing body of our sport be the Canadian Track and Field Association and that the Canadian Track and Field Association seek direct affiliation with the International Amateur Athletic Federation and be empowered to maintain and enforce the regulations of that body in Canada.⁵³

The motion was carried by a majority vote, but was ultimately lost because of the Constitutional ruling of the A.A.U. of C. which required a two-thirds majority for any changes to the organization's Constitution or By-Laws.⁵⁴

The following year the self-named (and unconstitutional at this time) Canadian Track and Field Association, called for the implementation of the A.A.U. of C's. By-Law No.8, which gave it the right to withdraw from the Union on November 15th, 1968.⁵⁵ Hence, from this date, the A.A.U. of C. no longer fulfilled the primary purpose as stated at the first meeting of its parent organization, the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, in 1884:

"The aim of our Association is mainly to regulate amateur competitions on the cinder path."⁵⁶

From 1884 until November 15th 1968, the A.A.U. of C. and its parent-

⁵³Minutes of the Seventy-Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Niagara Falls (Ontario), November 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1966, p.59.

⁵⁴Ibid.

⁵⁵Minutes of the Seventy-Fourth Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., St. John (Newfoundland): November 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1967, p.60.

⁵⁶Supra., p.29.

organizations (the A.A.A. of C. and the C.A.A.U.) had spent much of their time and effort regulating, representing and codifying track and field athletics in Canada.

The end was inevitable and, in 1969, the futility of the Union attempting to continue was further illustrated when the sport of gymnastics also withdrew from the Union (November 10th, 1969).⁵⁷ Earlier in this same year, R.L. Lucas stated during a personal interview that the role of the Union had changed from one of "regulation" to one of "promotion." Lucas felt that the purpose of the Union should be to take new sports and develop them to the point where they were capable of forming autonomous national governing bodies.⁵⁸ In order to achieve this objective the Union needed a source of revenue as low-population and undeveloped sports also tended to be weak financially. The obvious source, since the enactment of Bill C 131, was the Federal Government, but they already had two organizations, located at the seat of government, which could fulfil the same purpose; the Fitness and Amateur Sports Directorate, and the Canadian Amateur Sports Federation.

The third organization involved in promoting amateur sports throughout Canada, was the C.A.S.F., which was assisted greatly by the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act of 1961. According to the proposed implementation of the Act, sports governing bodies had to be duly registered

⁵⁷ Reet Nurnberg, "Competitive Gymnastics in Canada," a paper presented at the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, Edmonton, May 1970, p.24.

⁵⁸R.L. Lucas, Calgary: Personal Interview, April 1969.

with the C.A.S.F. in order to qualify for Federal grants. Even so, Melvin Rogers felt that the C.A.S.F. was a "superfluous organization" as sport was now being administered by the Federal Government and not by the athletes themselves.⁵⁹ Rogers said that the Government was no different to the I.O.C. or the A.A.U. of C. except it had the control of finances through which to enforce government sporting policies. Rogers, commenting on the status of the A.A.U. of C. in 1969, said that "the C.A.S.F. is superfluous in the organization of amateur sport and, the A.A.U. of C. is more than superfluous."⁶⁰

Rogers' views were apparently shared by the Executive Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union in 1970. It was resolved at the annual meeting held in Winnipeg on November 13th and 14th, 1970, that, as the Union had fulfilled its role in developing amateur sports in Canada, this body should now dissolve its memberships, alliances and affiliations.⁶¹

⁵⁹Melvin Rogers, op.cit.

⁶⁰Ibid.

⁶¹R.L. Lucas, Calgary: Telephone conversation, May 1971.

CHAPTER 1X

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The changes which occurred in Canadian sports during the period 1884 to 1970, reflected closely the changes which occurred in Canadian society during the same period. At the close of the nineteenth century Canada had grown sufficiently to want, as well as need, extensive organization at the basic levels of society. The framework had been established in 1867, at the time of Confederation. But, like any "new-born," the country had many difficult stages through which to pass before maturity, and nation could be claimed.

From the days of early settlement it was apparent that Canadians either had inherited, or basically possessed, the desire and ability to play. As the society progressed towards nation play also progressed from games of low-organization, to sports which became increasingly complex and required a more sophisticated organizational structure in which to function.

Consequently, by the 1880's, sport in Eastern Canada had reached a stage where future unorganized development may have resulted in chaos and the ultimate destruction of a highly valued aspect of life. As the need arose, so man adapted, or invented something which would satisfy this need. Structure was beginning to appear in the organization of Canadian sport and, in 1881, the "grandfather" of all Canadian multi-sports governing bodies was founded when the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association formed. Some three years later, members of the M.A.A.A.

realized that their experiment of having numerous clubs of different sports affiliated, was an effective means of organization for amateur sports. When this principle was applied to an area encompassing two major centers of sports participants (Montreal and Toronto) it proved to be successful and the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada was an influential sports governing body until 1909. At this time, Canada had grown to the point where the principles, upon which the M.A.A.A. was founded, needed to be applied nationally and hence, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada emerged as the answer to the need for order

The next level, or stage of development, is currently being experienced as the stage of internationalism. Following the Second World War, national governing bodies, such as the A.A.U. of C., were gradually replaced by international governing bodies of a single sport, or organizations such as the I.A.A.F. and the I.O.C. Within the nation, sports organized their own national bodies which affiliated directly with the above international organizations.

A number of hypotheses could be proposed as to why sport in Canada grew from locally organized events into an institution of international alliances. Donald King, executive secretary of the Canadian Cricket Association, felt that the entire structure of sport changed in direct response to improved transportation and, in particular, commercial aviation revolutionized sports administration.¹ Morris Bruker, past president of the A.A.U. of C., expressed the opinion that international acceptance of the Olympic ideal and the policies, which

¹Donald King, Toronto: Personal Interview, May 1969.

accompanied Olympic participation, were responsible for a "reshuffling" of sporting alliances and once the A.A.U. of C. lost control of the Olympics it was doomed to extinction.² Melvin Rogers, past president of the C.S.A.C., felt that everything was changed by Canadian participation in the Second World War.^{3 4}

As the title of the thesis indicates, the principal cause for a changing role of the A.A.U. of C. in Canadian sport, was the changing concepts of amateurism experienced in Canada during the period 1884 to 1970. Hence, at the beginning of the study, the unstated hypothesis was that changing concepts of amateurism in Canada, resulted in the emergence, the period of strength, and the ultimate extinction of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada as the governing body of amateur sports.

However, as the study developed, this hypothesis did not appear to be totally acceptable. A variety of events, ranging from Canada's involvement in wars, to general increases in standards of living due to urbanization and technological advancement, all appeared to have significantly influenced the development of the A.A.U. of C.

Rogers stated that the A.A.U. of C. had risen to power at the beginning of the century because amateur clubs needed a powerful force "to keep the rowdies out of the running game."⁵ In expanding on this statement, Rogers indicated that the organizers of amateur track and

²Morris Bruker, Montreal: Personal Interview, May 1969.

³Melvin Rogers, Ottawa: Personal Interview, May 1969.

⁴These are examples of some of the various opinions expressed by some of the prominent personalities in Canadian amateur sport interviewed during the author's trans-Canadian fact gathering trip in April and May, 1969.

⁵Melvin Rogers, op.cit.

and field clubs were concerned by the number of participants from the lower socio-economic status groups who were invading and corrupting the sport.⁶ The corruption was not only in the form of professionalism (which was certainly a factor) but also in the form of ungentlemanly conduct. Both the paid participant and the socially unacceptable were violators of the traditional concepts of amateurism.

However, King's hypothesis that transportation was really responsible for the emergence of organizations to control amateur competition⁷ was equally valid. Jobling illustrated clearly the role of transportation in extending competitive sports in the nineteenth century⁸ and this influence did not cease at the beginning of the twentieth century. As clubs and sporting teams competed in competitions in an ever-increasing geographical area there arose a need for some central body to establish rules of competition. The A.A.U. of C. served this function in a number of sports whose funds were insufficient and time so limited, that delegates were unable to meet regularly to formulate policies concerning their respective activities. However, with increased affluence, and the development of rapid air travel, this problem was gradually overcome and sports were anxious to take charge of their own destinies.

War had a significant influence on both amateurism and the A.A.U. of C. During both World Wars, it was found that amateurs and professionals

⁶Ibid.

⁷Supra., p.262.

⁸I.F. Jobling, Sport in Nineteenth Century Canada: The Effects of Technological Changes on its Development, Chapter 11. University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1970.

could compete with and against each other without the former being corrupted and that many professionals were just as patriotic and clean living as the "cleanest" of amateurs. The national significance of the A.A.U. of C., in times of crisis, was also illustrated by the fact that the Union ceased to function during both major wars.

Perhaps the war which influenced the government of amateur sport, more than any military conflict, was the continuing battle of international politics. This conflict reached an unprecedented level of activity during the late 1950's and early 1960's in the form of the much publicized "cold war." Once the Soviet Union showed clearly the value of sport as a means of improving international prestige (particularly since the time of the Olympic Games held in Helsinki, 1952) governments became increasingly interested in developing prestigious international teams.

In Canada, the government influence reached a point of maximum influence in 1961 when the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act was adopted without dissension. Under the terms of the Act, the Canadian Federal Government allocated a sum of "up to \$5,000,000 per year" for the promotion of fitness and amateur sports. In recent years, a major part of this grant has been allocated to national sports governing bodies for the purpose of improving the quality of their international representatives. Once the government was supplying money to sporting clubs they were able to positively influence the policies and practices of sports in Canada.

Concepts of amateurism have not changed nearly as drastically as the organization, administration and role of sports in Canadian society. The basic concepts of amateurism such as "playing for the love of the game," "not accepting pecuniary reward for playing sports,"

"competing in mixed competition," "accepting broken-time payments," "endorsing commercial products," existed for many years prior to the dissolution of the A.A.U. of C. Perhaps the newest concept in the realms of amateur competition was introduced as early as the 1930's by the Soviet Union, when a system of "State Amateurs" was introduced. What appears to have happened, however, is that sports governing bodies have chosen to ignore the aspects of the amateur ideal which tended to weaken the quality and quantity of participation in their respective sports.

Perhaps the most accurate concept of amateurism today is that showed by the uneducated sports-fan and small boys who indulge in athletic hero-worship--briefly stated, these innocents will disclose with authority that, "an amateur plays for fun because he is not good enough to play professional."⁹

⁹During the period of research, the question "what is the difference between an amateur and a professional?" was asked of children and adults in a multitude of situations across Canada, and the above tended to be the most frequent response (or words to this effect).

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Willoughby, D. Past Executive, Speed Skating Association, Toronto,
Ontario: April 12, 1969.

_____. Personal Interview, May 16, 1969.

Wright, H.M. President, Field Hockey Association, Vancouver, B.C.:
June 10, 1969.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

OUTLINE OF INTERVIEW

(Ph.D. dissertation in Historical Physical Education,
University of Alberta: A History of the A.A.U. of C.
and the Changing Concept of Amateurism in Canada.
Keith Lansley, 1969)

In order to standardize, to some extent, the interviews I will be conducting with prominent personalities of Canadian sport across the country, and to ensure that I do not overlook important information, the following outline has been prepared in consultation with my advisor, Dr. M. L. Howell. This is, of course, only a suggested outline and we will undoubtedly digress and innovate as the occasion demands.

The tapes collected will hopefully serve two major functions: firstly, much of the information gleaned through talking to people will constitute a vital part of my research, and secondly, Dr. Howell is rapidly developing a center of Canadian Sports History at the University of Alberta so the tapes collected will be preserved to form an important segment of the oral history of sport in Canada.

Suggested Outline of Interview

1. Name, date and place of birth.
2. Personal sports history. For example, school sports, reasons for interest in your present sport, successes in this or other sports, administrative offices held in sport.
3. Sporting personalities you have known or competed with or against.
4. The most striking changes you have seen in your sport (e.g. equipment, rules, tactics, spectators, etc.).
5. Sports governing bodies - affiliations of your association with national and international organizations, time, and if possible, reasons for affiliating with such bodies, or for terminating membership.
6. Amateurism (a) The current definition of an amateur as used by your association and has this changed during your period of participation in the sport; (b) personal views on amateurism - do you agree entirely with your association's definition and if not, what changes would you like to see implemented? Have your views changed and if so when; what were your earlier views concerning the amateur sportsman?

7. General comments (e.g. influence of professionalism in sport, Federal aid for sport, sporting scholarships, the State of sport in Canada, etc.).

I trust the above will serve as a forewarning of the type of information required and, while your assistance is of untold value to me, you may feel some justifiable satisfaction for your contribution in maintaining part of Canada's cultural heritage - the history of her sports.

Many thanks for your generous co-operation and valuable time.

APPENDIX B

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE
AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,
THE CANADIAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION,
AND THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA

1884 to 1970*

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
1884	Wm. J. Maltby, Montreal, Que.	H. W. Becket, Montreal, Que.
1885	Jas. Pearson, Toronto, Ont.	Henry Brock, Toronto, Ont.
1886	Fred C. Henshaw, Montreal, Que.	H. W. Becket, Montreal, Que.
1887	Jas. Pearson, Toronto, Ont.	Lyman Dwight, Toronto, Ont.
1888	G. R. Starke, Montreal, Que.	J. G. Ross, Montreal, Que.
1889	Henry Brock, Toronto, Ont.	A. C. Macdonell, Toronto, Ont.
1890	A. W. Stevenson, Montreal, Que.	W. S. Weldon, Montreal, Que.
1891	Capt. McGee, Toronto, Ont.	Geo. Higinbotham, Toronto, Ont.
1892	Geo. R. Starke, Montreal, Que.	W. S. Weldon, Montreal, Que.
1893	C. H. Nelson, Toronto, Ont.	G. M. Higinbotham, Toronto, Ont.
1894	T. L. Paton, Montreal, Que.	W. S. Weldon, Montreal, Que.
1895	Inspector Stark, Toronto, Ont.	G. M. Higinbotham, Toronto, Ont.
1896	M. Freeman, Montreal, Que.	E. H. Brown, Montreal, Que.
1897	Geo Hl Gooderham, Toronto, Ont.	G. M. Higinbotham, Toronto, Ont.

*The list of Presidents and Secretaries of the A.A.A. of C., the C.A.A.U., and the A.A.U. of C. was compiled from the minutes of annual meetings of the respective organizations, supplemented by information presented by J. H. Crocker, "Amateur Sports and Games in Canada" (unpublished mimeographed paper prepared for the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, 1952, p.p. 26-28).

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
1898	Henry Brophy, Montreal, Que.	E. H. Brown, Montreal, Que.
1899	G. M. Higinbotham, Toronto, Ont.	O. Heron, Toronto, Ont.
1900	W.O.H. Dodds, Montreal, Que.	E. H. Brown, Montreal, Que.
1901	Inspector Wm. Stark, Toronto, Ont.	O. Heron, Toronto, Ont.
1902	Major W.B.T. Macaulay, Montreal, Que.	E. H. Brown, Montreal, Que.
1903	A. F. Rutter, Toronto, Ont.	O. Heron, Toronto, Ont.
1904	W. G. Ayling, Montreal, Que.	E. H. Brown, Montreal, Que.
1905	Capt P. Gorman,	Dr. F. J. Tees, Montreal, Que.
1906	Capt. P. Gorman,	Dr. F. J. Tees, Montreal, Que.
1907	Wm. Stark, Toronto, Ont.	N. H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1908	Wm. Stark, Toronto, Ont.	N. H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1909	James G. Merrick, Toronto, Ont.	N. H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1910	James G. Merrick, Toronto, Ont.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1911	James G. Merrick, Toronto, Ont.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1912	James G. Merrick, Toronto, Ont.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1913	Dr. F. J. Tees, Montreal, Que.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1914	H. D. Johnson, Charlottesville	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1915		
1916		
1917	WORLD WAR I	
1918		
1919	Thos. Boyd, Winnipeg, Man.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1920	Dr. D. Bruce MacDonald, Toronto, Ont.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1921	Dr. D. Bruce MacDonald, Toronto, Ont.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1922	Judge Jackson, Lethbridge, Alta.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1923	Judge Jackson, Lethbridge, Alta.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1924	W. E. Findlay, Montreal, Que.	Norton H. Crow, Toronto, Ont.
1925	W. E. Findlay, Montreal, Que.	Dr. A. S. Lamb, Montreal, Que.
1926	J. A. McVicar, Winnipeg, Man.	Dr. A. S. Lamb, Montreal, Que.

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
1927	J. A. McVicar, Winnipeg, Man.	Dr. A. S. Lamb, Montreal, Que.
1928	Dr. A. S. Lamb, Montreal, Que.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1929	Prof. T. R. Loudon, Toronto, Ont.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1930	Prof. T. R. Loudon, Toronto, Ont.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1931	James I. Morkin, KC, Winnipeg, Man.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1932	James I. Morkin, KC, Winnipeg, Man.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1933	Dr. J. H. Crocker, London, Ont.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1934	Dr. J. H. Crocker, London, Ont.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1935	W. A. Fry, Dunnville, Ont.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1936	W. A. Fry, Dunnville, Ont.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1937	J. W. Hamilton, Regina, Sask.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1938	J. W. Hamilton, Regina, Sask.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1939	G. S. Halter, QC, Winnipeg, Man.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1940	G. S. Halter, QC, Winnipeg, Man.	J. Leslie, Edmonton, Alta.
1941		
1942		
1943	WORLD WAR II	
1944		
1945		
1946		
1947	Lt. Col. G. C. Machum, Montreal, Que.	C. C. Robinson, Vancouver, B.C.
1948	Lt. Col. G. C. Machum, Montreal, Que.	C. C. Robinson, Vancouver, B.C.
1949	Prof. N. C. Hart, London, Ont.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1950	Prof. R. F. Osborne, Vancouver, B.C.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1951	Prof. R. F. Osborne, Vancouver, B.C.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1952	James Worrall, Toronto, Ont.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1953	James Worrall, Toronto, Ont.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1954	M. M. Bruker, Montreal, Que.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1955	M. M. Bruker, Montreal, Que.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
1956	K. D. McKenzie, Vancouver, B.C.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1957	K. D. McKenzie, Vancouver, B.C.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1958	J. H. Histed, Hamilton, Ont.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1959	J. H. Histed, Hamilton, Ont.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1960	C. R. Bligh, Regina, Sask.	E. K. Yost, Winnipeg, Man.
1961	C. R. Bligh, Regina, Sask.	N. J. Farrell, Hamilton, Ont.
1962	J. W. Davies, Montreal, Que.	N. J. Farrell, Hamilton, Ont.
1963	J. W. Davies, Montreal, Que.	N. J. Farrell, Hamilton, Ont.
1964	M. E. Ferguson, Vancouver, B.C.	N. J. Farrell, Hamilton, Ont.
1965	M. E. Ferguson, Vancouver, B.C.	N. J. Farrell, Hamilton, Ont.
1966	E. W. Stinson, Saskatoon, Sask.	N. J. Farrell, Hamilton, Ont.
1967	E. W. Stinson, Saskatoon, Sask.	R. L. Lucas, Calgary, Alta.
1968	D. G. Goodwin, Halifax, N.S.	R. L. Lucas, Calgary, Alta.
1969	M. Allan, Sept Iles, Que.	R. L. Lucas, Calgary, Alta.
1970	M. Allan, Sept Iles, Que.	R. L. Lucas, Calgary, Alta.

APPENDIX C

SELECTED ARTICLES OF THE
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
AS PREPARED AND ADOPTED BY
THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA

Revised November, 1896

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I. - Name.

The name of this Association shall be "THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA."

ARTICLE II. - Objects.

The objects of this Association shall be the encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in Canada.

The advancement and improvement of athletic sports among amateurs.

The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test or amateur standing and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction.

The institution, regulation and awarding of the Amateur Athletic Championships of Canada.

The protection of the mutual interests of its members.

ARTICLE III. - Membership.

The membership of this Association shall be limited to such Amateur Athletic Clubs, who have embodied in their by-laws, the definition of an amateur as adopted by this Association, and who agree to subscribe to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Association, and to abide by the rulings of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV. - Definition of an Amateur.

An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or staked bet, or with or against a professional for any prize, or who has

never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood; or who has never entered any competition under a name other than his own.

ARTICLE V. - Application for Membership.

Any Amateur Athletic Club desiring to join this Association, shall send the Secretary an application for membership, also as many copies of its constitution and by-laws as there are members of the Executive, and a list of its officers and members, together with membership fee or the (equivalent) as prescribed in Article 8.

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ARTICLE VI. - Discipline.

Any violation of the Constitution, By-laws or Rules of this Association shall render a club liable to suspension by the Executive Committee until the next annual or special meeting of the Association, and to expulsion by a two-thirds vote of the clubs represented at such meeting.

All sentences of disqualification and suspension by any club in this Association shall be binding on all clubs who form this Association, but an appeal against the sentence may be sent to the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada within ten days from the date of its imposition; and such appeal shall be dealt with by the Committee, at a meeting to be specially summoned at the earliest possible date, but shall not be considered, if the sentence shall have been disregarded by the suspended person before the meeting of the Committee.

If it is found invonvenient for the President to attend a meeting of the Committee, the matter may be arranged by correspondence.

All appeals must be accompanied by a deposit of (\$25.00) twenty-five dollars, which sum shall be refunded should the Committee reverse the decision of the disqualifying club.

All sentences of disqualification and suspension by the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada, the Canadian Lacrosse Association, Canadian Football Association, Canadian Wheelmen's Association, the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the Maritime Provinces A. A. Association, the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, and any other Association adopting this Association's definition of an amateur, shall be binding on all clubs who form this Association.

That any one who wilfully competes against one who is under sentence of suspension, shall be himself suspended until the expiration of such sentence, or for such longer period as the Committee may think fit.

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BY-LAWS

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ARTICLE IV. - Championships.

The Association shall give a yearly meeting for the Amateur Championships of Canada, which shall take place alternately in Montreal and Toronto.

The Executive Committee shall assume control of said meeting, to be held the last Saturday in September.

Said Committee may also give authority to any of the Associated Clubs (applying for permission) to hold "Spring Championships," open to residents of Canada, and who are not members of "Foreign Clubs." The club making such application to assume all liabilities of the meeting.

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ARTICLE VI. - Means of Deciding Upon

Status of Any Athlete.

In the event of any application for a decision of the Executive Committee upon the status of any athlete, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint a sub-committee of three to investigate the case. This Committee shall report within ten days to the Secretary, who shall thereupon forward by registered letter to each member of the Executive Committee, a copy of said report, with a request that they notify him of their concurrence or otherwise, within ten days after the mailing of said copies.

At the expiration of the aforesaid time, the Secretary, at the request of the President, shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee (as prescribed by Article 2 By-Laws), when the case in question shall be dealt with.

Should any of the members of the Executive fail to comply with the request of the Secretary in sending their notification of approval or otherwise, as hereinbefore specified, a decision shall be rendered on the merits of the votes recorded, each reply to Secretary's request being equivalent to a vote, and a three-fourths vote (being II) shall disqualify or sustain the status of the athlete in question.

In the event of any individual making application for reinstatement to the amateur ranks, it shall be necessary for him to file with his application to the Secretary of the Association a duly attested affidavit, giving correct list of performances with date of each and amount of money received for same, together with as many letters of recommendation (as to

his character and fitness to belong to the amateur ranks) as can be conveniently procured from reliable parties.

The (matter) of procedure shall then be the same as in the foregoing clauses.

Any person whose amateur standing is being investigated shall receive at least ten days notice if a meeting is to be called at which his case will be decided, so that he may be present should he desire to, and submit his own statement. He must also answer all questions asked him by the Committee.

The expenses attending such investigations shall be borne by the club or individual making the application.

In every instance, however, the Secretary shall duly forward to all members of the Executive, and to the Secretaries of the various Athletic Associations (as mentioned in Article 6 of the Constitution) a copy of the resolutions or decisions duly passed at said meetings.

ARTICLE VII. - Amendments.

No addition, alternative, or amendment, shall be made to these by-laws, except at the Annual Meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote. At least fifteen days notice of any such proposed change must be given to the Secretary of the Association, in writing, of which due notice shall at one be sent to the clubs belonging to the Association.

APPENDIX D

SELECTED ARTICLES OF THE
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
AS PREPARED AND ADOPTED BY
THE CANADIAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION*

July, 1902

ARTICLE I. - Name.

The name of this Union shall be "The Canadian Amateur Athletic Union."

ARTICLE II. - Objects.

(1) The object of this Union shall be the encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in Canada.

(2) The advancement and improvement of athletic sports among amateurs.

(3) The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test of amateur standing and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction.

(4) The institution, regulation and awarding of the amateur athletic championships of Canada.

The protection of the mutual interests of its members.

ARTICLE III. - Membership.

(1) The membership of this Union shall be limited to (a) active members - such Amateur Athletic Associations, Leagues or Unions as have made application and have been admitted to the Union as hereinafter prescribed; subscribed to the Constitution by-laws, rules and regulations of the Union, and paid their dues; (b) associate members, Amateur Athletic Clubs not members of Associations, Leagues or Unions holding membership in this Union, may become members of this Union in the manner above prescribed, but such Clubs shall not have representation on the Board of Governors.

*Scott, Taylor & Co., 209A McGill St., Montreal, July, 1902.

(2) An Association League or Union to be eligible for active membership in this Union shall be composed of three or more duly organized Clubs, each devoted to the promotion of the same form of athletic exercise or sport; or any duly indorporated Amateur Athletic Association now members of this Union, (April 1902) and any Athletic Association of three or more members devoted to different kinds of sport.

ARTICLE IV. - The Definition of an Amateur.

An amateur is a person who has not competed in any competition for a staked bet, monies, private or public or gate receipts, or competed with or against a professional for a prize; who has never taught or assisted in the pursuit of any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; who has never, directly or indirectly, received any bonus or a payment in lieu of loss of time while playing as a member of any club, or any money considerations whatever for any services as an athlete except his actual travelling and hotel expenses, or who has never entered into any competition under a name other than his own, or who has never been guilty of selling or pledging his prizes.

ARTICLE V. - Application for Membership.

(1) On application for membership from any Association, League, Union or Club, it will be necessary for the applicant to file as many copies of its constitution and by-laws as there are members of the Board of Governors, and a list of its officers and the clubs forming such Association, League or Union, and in the case of clubs a list of its officers and members, together with membership fee, to this Union, as prescribed in Article 9.

(2) The Secretary shall submit such application to each member of the Board of Governors, and these members shall endorse their decision and return same within ten days.

(3) The approval of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Governors voting shall be necessary to constitute an election.

(4) Should the application be rejected, the fee shall be refunded.

ARTICLE VI. - Jurisdiction.

This Union recognizes all athletic sports, and claims jurisdiction over all track and field athletes, as well as those taking part in the following: - Basketball, bicycling, vowing (ten-pins), handball, hockey, lacrosse, skating, snowshoeing, swimming, wrestling and rowing.

ARTICLE VII. - Discipline.

(1) Any violation of the Constitution, By-laws or Rules of this Union shall render a member liable to suspension by the Board of Governors

until the next annual or special meeting of the Union, and to expulsion by a two-thirds vote of the members represented at such meeting.

(2) All sentences of disqualification and suspension by any member of this Union shall be binding on all other members thereof, but an appeal against the sentence may be sent to the Secretary of this Union within ten days of the date of its imposition; and such appeal shall be dealt with by the Board of Governors at the earliest possible date, but shall not be considered if the sentence shall have been disregarded by the suspended party whilst the case is under consideration.

(3) All appeals must be accompanied by a deposit of twenty five dollars (25) in the case of an Association League or Union; ten dollars (10) in the case of a Club and five dollars (5) in the case of an individual which sum shall be refunded should the Board of Governors reverse the decision of the disqualifying member.

(4) All applications for removal of disqualification or suspension of any person or member imposed by the Board of Governors or by any member of this Union shall be made to the Board of Governors and dealt with under the provisions of Article II. of this Constitution.

(5) Anyone who competes against one who is under sentence of suspension shall be himself suspended until the condition of such sentence, or for such longer period as the Board of Governors may think fit.

ARTICLE VIII. - Representation.

(1) All meetings, special or otherwise, of this Union shall be composed of the Board of Governors and delegates from members composing this Union.

(2) Active members composed of three clubs only shall be entitled to two delegates.

(3) Active members composed of over three clubs and under ten clubs, shall be entitled to three delegates.

(4) Active members composed of ten clubs and over shall be entitled to four delegates.

(5) Associate members shall be entitled to one delegate.

(6) Members shall be allowed to have one vote for each delegate to which they are entitled. If represented by the full number of delegates, each delegate shall have one vote; but if the full number of delegates is not present the delegate or delegates representing them shall be allowed to cast the full number of votes to which the member is entitled. Delegates shall represent one organization only at any meeting of this Union.

(7) No delegate will be eligible to act at the meetings of the Union unless he produces a certificate of his election, duly signed by the President and Secretary of the member he represents.

.....

BY-LAWS

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ARTICLE IV. - Championships.

(1) A field and track championship meeting shall be held annually at such time, and including such events as may be determined by the Board of Governors. Said meeting shall take place alternately in Montreal and Toronto, unless the Board of Governors decide to hold same elsewhere, in which case the place of meeting shall be decided upon at least six months previous to the date of holding thereof.

(2) The Board of Governors may also give authority to any member of the Union in good standing (applying for permission) to hold "Spring Championships" open to residents of Canada only, and those are not members of "Foregin Clubs." The member making such application to assume the expenses of the meeting.

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ARTICLE VI. - Mode of Deciding Upon the
Status of Any Athlete.

(1) In the event of an application for a decision of the Board of Governors upon the status of any athlete, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint a sub-committee of three to investigate the case.

(2) When the status of any individual is questioned, the burden of proving his innocence shall rest with the accused, inasmuch as the real and true facts of the case must lie within his own personal knowledge, and consequently he should be in a position, if unjustly accused or suspected, to prove his innocence to the satisfaction of the Board of Governors.

(3) Pending the investigation, the athlete against whom charges are brought may be suspended by the President on recommendation of Investigating Committee. They shall immediately communicate with the party whose case is under investigation in person or by registered letter, lay all charges before him or set forth the circumstances, and call for an answer (within such time as may be specified (for) the sub-committee) to the charges, or a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances.

(4) Any person who shall refuse to testify before any committee or answer any questions that such committee shall rule to be proper, shall be liable to suspension, or such discipline as the committee may determine, until he has purged himself of such failure or refusal.

(5) The sub-committee, upon completing their investigation, shall report to the Secretary, who shall thereupon forward by registered letter to each member of the Board of Governors a copy of the report, with a request that they notify him of their concurrence or otherwise within fifteen days after the mailing of said copy. On the expiration of the aforesaid time the President may adjudicate upon the case in accordance with the vote so cast, or may call a meeting of the Board of Governors (as prescribed in Art. 3 By-laws), when the case in question shall be dealt with.

(6) To prevent frivolous and groundless charges against the status of any amateur athlete, the Board of Governors must be convinced that there is good and sufficient cause to question the status of an individual, and may insist that all charges be made on affidavit.

(7) In the event of an individual making application for reinstatement to the amateur ranks, it shall be necessary for him to file with the application to the Secretary of the Union a duly attested affidavit, giving a correct list of the performances or other acts alleged against him, the date of each, together with as many letters of recommendation (as to his character and fitness to belong to the amateur ranks) as can be (. . . .) procured from reliable parties.

(8) The manner of procedure shall then be the same as in the foregoing clauses. The expenses attending any investigation shall be borne by the member or individual making the application, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Governors.

(9) In every instance, however, the Secretary shall duly forward to all members of this Union, and its Board of Governors, a copy of the resolutions or decisions duly passed at said meeting.

APPENDIX E

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

OF CANADA*

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

This organization shall be known as the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

Carried.

ARTICLE II

Objects

The Objects of this Union are:

1. The encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in Canada.
2. The improvement, promotion and regulation of athletic sports among amateurs.
3. The incorporation of all eligible amateur athletic organizations in Canada into such separate Sections and representation in this Union, as may be deemed best adapted to advance the cause of amateur athletics throughout Canada.
4. The establishment and maintenance of allied membership with organizations of general or special jurisdiction and composed of clubs or otherwise designated bodies of individual members, devoted wholly or partially to physical culture or to some specialty in athletics.

*Printed in conjunction with the Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, November 27, 1909.

5. The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test of amateur standing, and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction.

6. The institution, regulation and awarding of the amateur athletic championships of Canada.

7. The promotion of provincial or municipal and local legislation in the interest of the institution of public gymnasias, baths and fields for track and field amateur sports in Canada.

Carried.

ARTICLE III

The Definition of An Amateur

An amateur is one who has never:

(A) 1. Entered or competed in any competition for a staked bet, moneys, private or public, or gate receipts.

2. Taught or assisted in the pursuit of any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood.

3. Received any bonus or payment in lieu of loss of time while playing as a member of any club or engaged in any athletic sport or exercise, or any consideration whatever, for, any service as an athlete, except actual travelling or hotel expenses.

4. Sold or pledged his prizes.

5. Promoted an athletic competition for personal gain.

NOTE - An athlete guilty of any of the above offences can never be reinstated.

(B) An athlete who has competed with or against a professional for a prize or where gate receipts are charged (except as may be specially provided for by the By-Laws of the Union), or has entered in any competition under a name other than his own, shall be ineligible for registration and competition as an amateur.

NOTE - Such an athlete may be eligible for reinstatement.

(C) All others shall be considered eligible for competition and registration in the Union and its affiliated bodies.

(A) 1 - In first line insert "athletic" before "competition".

(C) Transpose "competition" and "registration".

Carried.

ARTICLE IV

Members

1. This Union shall consist of Sectional and Allied members.

2. Allied members are such organizations (described in Section 4, Article II, of this Constitution) as may enter into alliance with this Union, as hereinafter provided.

3. Sectional members are the sections of the Amateur Athletic Union, known as:

The Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Association.

The Eastern Canada Amateur Athletic Union.

The Ontario Amateur Athletic Union.

The Manitoba Amateur Athletic Association.

The Saskatchewan Amateur Athletic Association.

The Alberta Amateur Athletic Association.

The British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union.

And such other sections of the Amateur Athletic Union as may, from time to time, be admitted to membership, as hereinafter provided.

4. Until, by two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors of this Union, a change or changes shall be made in the allotment of territory, the territory of the several sectional members shall be as follows:

The Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Association.

The Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Eastern Canada Amateur Athletic Union.

That part of Ontario lying East of the C.P.R. from Ottawa to Brockville, including the towns on this line of Railway and also all the Province of Quebec.

The Ontario Amateur Athletic Union.

That part of Ontario lying West of the C.P.R. line from Ottawa to Brockville, and not including the towns on this line of railway, and also the territory North and West thereof, not including Port Arthur.

The Manitoba Amateur Athletic Association.

The Province of Manitoba and that part of Ontario lying North and West of Port Arthur, including the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Saskatchewan Amateur Athletic Association.

The Province of Saskatchewan.

The Alberta Amateur Athletic Association.

The Province of Alberta

The British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union.

The Province of British Columbia.

Sec. 3 - "The Quebec Section of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada."

Sec. 4 - "The Quebec Section of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada."

Instead of the words, "Eastern Canada Amateur Athletic Union".

Carried.

ARTICLE V

Conditions of Membership

1. An Allied member may at any time be admitted to membership in this Union by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors of this Union, it being understood that an allied member is responsible for the governance, consistent with the provisions of this constitution, of a particular sport or specialty in athletics.

2. A Sectional member may at any time be admitted upon the following conditions:

(a) That application in writing, in the form prescribed by the By-Laws of this Union, be made to the Secretary of the Union.

(b) That such membership shall be subject to suspension or forfeiture in the event of failure to comply with any requirements of this Constitution, or on any By-Law hereunder, or any decree or ruling of the Board of Governors; and it is expressly stipulated that any decree of suspension or forfeiture, when affirmed by two-thirds of the Board of Governors voting, shall be final and binding.

(c) That it shall not make any amendment of its Constitution or By-Laws without first submitting the proposed amendment to the Board of Governors of this Union, and that any such amendment made without the vote of a majority of the Board of Governors shall be void.

(d) That in the event of its club membership being reduced to less than four organizations, its membership in this Union shall cease, and this Union shall be entitled to allot its surviving clubs and territory to any other sectional member.

(e) That in the event of any organization making formal application to be admitted, as a separate section, to active membership in this Union, this Union shall be empowered, in its discretion, by a two-thirds vote of its Board of Governors voting, to admit the same as a sectional member, and to allot its territory.

(f) That all games or athletic meeting given by such member, and the qualifications of all persons competing at such meetings, either as members of its clubs or as unattached athletes, shall be in conformity with

the By-Laws and Rules and conditions of competition adopted and prescribed by the Board of Governors.

(g) That such membership shall take effect upon the election of the applicant by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors voting.

Carried.

ARTICLE VI

Obligations, Suspension and Expulsion of Members

1. The acceptance of membership in this Union shall bind such member to abide by the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws and Rules of this Union; and to accept and enforce all decisions of the Board of Governors.

2. Any violation of the Constitution, By-laws or Rules of this Union, or decisions of the Board of Governors, by any member of this Union, shall render such member liable to suspension by the Board of Governors until the next annual or special meeting of this Union, and to expulsion by a two-thirds vote of all the members voting at such meeting. In case of persistent defiance of the directions of the Union, such member may be expelled, and the territory thereof reorganized or divided between the other members of the Union, consistently with the Constitution.

Carried.

ARTICLE VII

Representation of Members

1. Every allied member shall be entitled to be represented at every meeting of this Union by not more than four delegates or alternates of such delegates, having, collectively, one vote.

2. Every sectional member shall appoint annyally at least six delegates or alternates to represent it at meetings of the Union, with an additional two delegates or alternates for each ten members over thirty on their own Board of Governors. Each sectional member shall have collectively three votes with an additional vote for every two delegates above six. Delegates or alternates must be in good amateur standing in their section.

For the purpose of arriving at an equitable basis of sectional representation on the Dominion Board, the Board of Governors of each section shall be considered as existing on the following basis: -

(A) Leagues -

A team league of 5 clubs and under, 1 Governor.

"	"	10	"	"	2	"
"	"	25	"	"	3	"
"	"	50	"	"	4	"
"	"	100		or over,	5	"

(B) Clubs -

Athletic Clubs shall be entitled to one Governor for each 200 members or under up to 1000.

3. The appointment of every delegate and alternate shall be duly certified by the principal executive officer of the sectional or allied member.

4. The Board of Governors, upon the occurrence of a vacancy therein from any cause, may accept, by a majority vote of members voting, a new member of said Branch but only from the members in which the said (. . . .) shall have occurred.

5. Any allied or sectional member may at any time, on notice addressed to the Secretary of this Union by the chief executive officer of such member, withdraw any or all of its delegates, provided a like number of delegates be at the same time substituted for those withdrawn.

Sec. 2. (B) - After "1000" add "but no club of less than 25 paid up members shall be entitled to a Governor."

Carried.

ARTICLE VIII

Government

1. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Union shall be committed to a Board of Governors constituted as follows:

One representative from each allied member; three representatives from each sectional member and one additional representative from each sectional member for every ten governors over thirty on the sectional board.

2. The Board of Governors shall be composed of the representatives appointed by the sectional and allied members of the Union and shall be appointed by such members immediately preceding the annual meeting for a term of one year, or until their successors are appointed.

3. The election of every Governor shall be duly certified by the chief executive officer of the member appointing him.

4. The Board of Governors shall elect, from their own number at their first meeting following the annual meeting of the Union, a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, each of whom shall serve for a term of one year or until his successor is chosen, and each of whom shall perform the duties prescribed by the By-laws.

5. The Presidents of sectional members shall be ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the Union, and shall be members of the Board of Governors.

Sec. 4 - First line, strike out "from their own number."

Carried.

ARTICLE IX

Duties and Powers of the Board of Governors

The Board of Governors shall, in addition to the powers elsewhere in this Constitution prescribed, have power:

1. To admit to allied or sectional membership any organization eligible under this Constitution applying therefore, if by a two-thirds vote they deem proper.

2. To prescribe and amend By-laws and Rules for the government of the Union, not inconsistent with or beyond the scope of the provisions of this Constitution.

3. To impose and enforce penalties for any violation of the Constitution, By-laws or Rules of the Union.

4. By a majority vote of members voting to remove any suspension or remit any penalty, pertaining to any person or organization.

5. To reject any entries for competition (if deemed objectionable) at any national championship meeting, and to delegate this power to its sub-committee.

6. By a two-thirds vote to remove from office on fifteen days' written notice any member of the Board of Governors who, by neglect of duty or by conduct tending to impair his usefulness as a member of such Board, shall be deemed to have forfeited his position.

7. By a majority vote to declare vacant the position of any member of the Board of Governors (a) who shall have ceased to be a delegate, or (b) when the member which elected him a delegate shall have ceased to be a member of this Union.

8. To collect the dues or funds of the Union and to expend the same.

9. To call regular and special meetings of the Union and to fix the time and place for holding all meetings not fixed by this Constitution.

10. To institute, locate, conduct and manage all amateur national championship meetings.

11. To establish and define rules for the government of athletic sports.

12. To explain, define and interpret any provision of this Constitution or any By-law or Rule.

13. To appoint committees from its own number and from members of clubs within this Union or from its allied members.

Carried.

ARTICLE X

Jurisdiction

The Union claims, through allied or sectional representation, jurisdiction over all amateur sport in Canada.

Carried.

ARTICLE XI

Due and Expenses

1. Each member shall annually pay to the Treasurer, on or before the annual meeting, as annual dues for the ensuing year, a sum equal to \$10.00 for each representative to which it is entitled on the Board of Governors, provided that every applicant for membership shall remit with its application to the Secretary the amount of its annual dues, and shall not again be liable for the payment of dues until the year following the next ensuing annual meeting.

2. A failure to pay such dues within the time prescribed shall operate to forfeit the right to a representation of and a vote by the delinquent member at any meeting of the Union, and a continued indebtedness for dues or other charges for a period of two months shall operate as a loss of membership by the delinquent member.

3. The receipts from dues and from all other sources shall be devoted to defraying the expenses of national championship meetings and other necessary expenses of the Union.

Sec. 1 - After word "Governors" in fourth line insert "except ex-officio members."

Carried.

ARTICLE XII

Meetings of the Union

1. The annual meeting of the Union shall be held on the fourth Saturday of November of each year, in a place to be designated by a majority of the members of the Board of Governors voting.

2. Special meetings of the Union may be called by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors, upon not less than ten days' notice to all members; or upon the written request of at least one-quarter of all the

members of the Union must be called upon like notice; such notice to contain the date and a statement of location of such meeting and the object thereof.

3. Notice of every meeting of the Union shall be sent by the Secretary of the Union, at the time provided by the Constitution and By-laws, to the Secretary of every allied and sectional member thereof; and every such member shall promptly notify the Secretary of the Union of any change in office or address of the Secretary; and a notice sent by the Secretary of the Union to the address last given by such member shall be deemed a full compliance on his part with the Constitution and By-laws as to sending such notices.

4. At all meetings of the Union a quorum shall consist of representatives from four members of the Union.

5. At all meetings of the Union the following shall be the order of business:

1. Roll Call of Delegates.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Secretary's Report.
4. Treasurer's Report.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Resolutions, Orders and General Business.
7. Adjournment.

6. In the interval between two annual meetings of the Union, any action that might be lawfully taken at a special meeting may be so taken by mail or telegraph vote; provided, that where this Constitution requires a majority vote, the vote so taken must, to be effective, be a majority of all members of the Union voting, and where this Constitution requires a two-thirds vote, the vote so taken must, to be effective, be a two-thirds vote of all members of the Union voting; and provided, further that in every instance such mail or telegraph vote shall be taken by the Secretary, and the ballots of each member must be preserved in his files.

Sec. 1 - Second line, after "Saturday" add "afternoon."

Sec. 5 - Make No. 3 "Correspondence" and renumber balance.

Carried.

ARTICLE XIII

Proceedings of the Board of Governors

1. Special meetings of the Board of Governors must be called by the President upon request of not less than five members of the Board, not less than ten days' notice being given by the Secretary to each member of the Board of such meeting, and the object thereof. At any meeting of the Board of Governors a quorum shall consist of those who answer the roll call.

2. In the interval between two annual meetings of the Board, any action that might be lawfully taken at a special meeting of the Board may be so taken by mail or telegraph vote; provided, that where this Constitution requires a majority vote, the vote so taken must, to be effective, be a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Board voting; and provided, further, that in every instance such mail or telegraph vote shall be taken by the Secretary and the ballots of each member of the Board must be preserved in his files.

Carried.

ARTICLE XIV

Reports from Sectional Members

Each sectional member of the Union must, within ten days after each meeting of the section or its Board of Governors, mail to the Secretary of the Union a copy of the minutes of said meeting. The Secretaries of the several sections of the Union must forward to the Secretary of the Union copies of all official notices issued from their offices, at the time of such issue, said notices to include all those sent to the members of the Board of Governors as well as to the clubs of the sections.

Carried.

ARTICLE XV

Amendments

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution except at the annual meeting and by a two-thirds vote of the members voting. All proposed amendments must be presented to the Secretary in writing at least thirty days before the annual meeting and forwarded by him to each duly certified delegate and to the chief executive officer of each allied member at least fifteen days before the annual meeting.

Carried.

On motion of Dr. Maddonald, seconded by Mr. Ward, it was resolved: That the Constitution as amended be adopted.

BY-LAWS

I

Election of Officers

The officers of the Union, viz.: President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and a Treasurer, shall be elected by ballot, by a majority vote, at the first meeting of the Board of Governors following the Annual Meeting of the Union.

Carried.

II

Duties of Officers'

1. The President must order meetings of the Board of Governors upon request of not less than five of the members thereof; shall preside at all meetings of said Board and of the Union, and generally shall perform such other duties as appertain to the office of President.

2. The Vice-Presidents in their order shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of President, in the absence or inability to attend of the latter.

3. The Secretary shall keep the records of the Union and the Board of Governors, conduct all official correspondence, issue notices of all meetings of the Union and said Board; keep a complete record of all athletic events held under the auspices of the Union, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Constitution, By-laws and Rules of said Union.

4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the Union and pay all bills approved by the President of the Board of Governors, provided that necessary minor expenses which may necessarily be paid by any committee, may be turned in to the Treasurer as cash, if recorded in detail, duly attested by such committee and approved by the Board. He shall, whenever required by the Board, submit and turn over to said Board all moneys, accounts, books, papers, vouchers and records appertaining to his office, and shall turn the same over to his successor when elected.

He shall be bonded (at the expense of this Union) in a sum to be fixed by the Board of Governors at not less than \$1000.

Carried.

III

Committees

1. At the first meeting of the Board of Governors after each annual meeting of the Union, the President with the advice and consent of the Board of Governors, shall appoint the following committees, exclusively from the Board, each consisting of five: Registration, Records, Championship.

2. The Championship Committee shall prepare the annual schedule and shall have power to appoint sub-committees, whose members need not be members of the Board, to conduct and manage the various championships.

3. The Registration Committee shall take action in all cases affecting the amateur status of athletes and in all cases in which questions arise involving two or more members of the Union, and wherever it may be necessary in order to secure uniformity of interpretation and policy as to amateur regulations.

4. The duties of other committees shall be such as are specified in the Constitution and By-Laws, or may be delegated to them by the Board.

Carried.

IV

Membership in the Union

1. Any collection of four organizations which might as a section be eligible for sectional membership under Article IV. of the Constitution, may make application therefor in writing to the Secretary, stating:

(a) The territory which they desire included in such proposed section.

(b) The names of the organizations applying for the creation and admission of such section.

(c) The reasons why the creation of such proposed section is desirable.

2. If said application shall be passed favorably by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors voting, the President and Secretary of the Union shall call a meeting of all the organizations within the territory of such proposed section upon not less than thirty days' notice for the purpose of organizing such section, and adopting the Constitution and By-Laws prescribed by the Union therefor.

Carried.

V

Voting by Mail

1. By the Board of Governors.

(a) The President may of his own motion and upon the written request of any sectional or allied member of the Union or of three members of the Board of Governors, must submit to a vote by mail any specific question or matter which might be passed upon at a special meeting of the Board. Such request shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Union and by him at once laid before the President.

(b) Where a vote by mail is required or decided to be taken as above, the Secretary shall mail to each member of the Board a clear statement of the question to be voted upon, with the request that each member send his vote thereupon to the Secretary of the Union; and the said request shall state upon what day the voting with the Secretary shall be closed (which shall not be less than twenty days after the mailing of said question). In cases where the Board of Governors may deem it necessary, a vote may be taken by telegraph instead of by mail; in such cases the vote to close within forty-eight hours. All mail and telegraph votes received by the Secretary shall be preserved and filed. The Secretary may at any time when

sufficient votes have been received to either carry or reject a mail or telegraph vote, announce the result of the same and the result so announced shall be decisive.

Carried.

(c) Within five days after the closing of said vote with the Secretary, said Secretary shall mail to each member of the Board a copy of the question and the result of the vote thereon, to wit: the number voting for and in opposition thereto, with a statement of whether said question has been carried or defeated.

2. By the Union.

(a) The President may of his own motion, and upon the written request of not less than three members of the Union, or direction of the Board of Governors of the Union, must submit to a vote by mail any specific question or matter which might be passed upon at a special meeting of the Union. Such request shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Union and by him delivered to the President.

(b) In such a case the Secretary shall mail the question to the Secretary of each sectional and allied member of the Union, with a request in form as set forth in clauses "b" of this article above. The Secretary of each member shall at once submit the question to its duly appointed and registered delegates to the Union (or alternates in proper cases), who shall indicate in writing thereupon, and said Secretary shall at once forward the same to the Secretary of the Union, who shall preserve and file all votes. Each allied and sectional member's vote shall count as set out in Article VII. Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution, except that if, in any case, the voting delegates or alternates of any such member shall not agree, the proper fractional part of the member's vote shall be credited as cast upon the question or matter at issue.

(c) Within five days after the closing of said vote with the Secretary, said Secretary shall mail to each sectional and allied member of the Union a copy of the question and the result of the vote thereon, to wit: the number voting for and in opposition thereto, with a statement of whether said question has been carried or defeated.

Carried.

VI

Order of Business

The order of business at all meetings of the Board of Governors shall be as follows:

- (a) Roll Call.
- (b) Reading of Minutes.
- (c) Report of Officers and Committees
- (d) Unfinished Business

(e) Election to Fill Vacancies.

(f) New Business.

After "Reading of Minutes" insert "Correspondence" and reletter balance.

Carried.

VII

Championships

1. Upon the report of the Championship Committee the Board of Governors shall award the National Championships in the various sports under their jurisdiction.

Carried.

VIII

Trials

1. Original jurisdiction.

(a) In such cases as do not come under the jurisdiction of the Local Registration Committee of any section of the A.A.U., and where the Board of Governors has original jurisdiction, the complainant shall submit to the Board his charges in writing and in detail, signed by himself. In case said charges are not deemed worthy of investigation the Board shall dismiss the case, unless it shall see fit to request further information from the complainant.

(b) In case the Board shall deem such charges, either as originally submitted, or as amended, worthy of investigation, it shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the person charged, who shall, within fifteen days after the receipt thereof file with the Secretary of the Union his answer in detail thereto.

(c) The Board may, upon such charges and answers, dismiss such case; but if not, shall refer the same to the Registration Committee, which Committee shall, upon not less than ten days' notice to both parties, appoint a time and place when evidence will be taken upon such charges and shall have discretion to adjourn such hearing from time to time, as may seem just and proper.

(d) Within ten days after the closing of the evidence, such committee shall make and file its report with the Secretary of the Union, which report shall be submitted to the Board of Governors at its next meeting, at which due notice of the intended submission of such report can be given, unless a mail vote shall be taken upon the acceptance of the report, as hereinbefore provided, in which case a copy of the report and the evidence shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Governors. In case no decision has been reached by the Board within ninety days after the charge was first filed by the complainant, the person accused shall be deemed to have been acquitted, and said charge shall stand as dismissed, as though formal action had been taken to that effect by a vote of the Board.

(e) Should the person charged fail to appear and defend, he shall be considered as having admitted the truth of the charges, and in case of such default, or his conviction, he shall suffer the penalty fixed by the Board of Governors under the Constitution of this organization.

(f) Should the accused be found not guilty, he shall at once be so declared and the fact made public by the Board of Governors in such manner as it may determine. And in that case the expenses of such trial, or so much thereof as shall be determined by the Board of Governors, shall be paid by the complainant.

Sec. 2. Refusal to testify.

Any person who shall refuse to testify before the Board or its committee, or to answer any question which the Board or its committee shall rule to be proper, or to declare in writing his belief as to the amateur standing of any individual upon trial by the Union in the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall be liable to suspension from competition until he has purged himself of such failure or refusal.

Carried.

IX

Insert as By-Law IX that part of the "Labor Day Agreement" relating to hockey, lacrosse, etc., as follows:

(a) An athlete shall not lose his amateur status by competing with or against a professional in cricket, golf or indoor bowling.

(b) Special permission on application shall be given amateurs to play with or against professionals in the existing senior Lacrosse series of the National Lacrosse Union, until such time as the Board of Governors shall unanimously decide that strict amateurism can be satisfactorily established in the senior series of that game.

(c) The conditions existing (Sept. 6, 1909) in hockey under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada to remain as at present if so desired, for one year from date (ending Sept. 6, 1910).

Carried.

X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board, or by mail or telegraph vote, by a majority of the members voting, provided that at least fifteen days' notice shall have been given to every member of the Board of the proposed amendment.

Add "save By-Law IX in so far as it relates to lacrosse, which may only be amended by unanimous vote.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Lithgow, seconded by Mr. Merrick, it was resolved: That the By-Laws as amended be adopted.

APPENDIX F

SELECTED ARTICLES OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA

BY-LAWS 1967

CORPORATE SEAL

1. The seal of the Union shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the first directors of the Union and shall have the words "Amateur Athletic Union of Canada" endorsed thereon.

OBJECTS

2. The objective of the Union is to encourage and develop the widest participation and the highest proficiency in amateur sports in Canada and to co-ordinate and assist the Amateur Sport Associations who are members of the Union.

HEAD OFFICE

3. The Head Office of the Union shall be located at the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, at the place therein where the business of the Union may from time to time be carried on.

4. The Union may establish such other offices and agencies elsewhere within Canada as the Board of Directors may deem expedient by resolution.

MEMBERS

5. The Union shall have the following classes of membershipP

(1) Amateur Sport Association. National sports governing bodies federated with the Union.

Those currently holding membership in the Union are as follows:

- (a) Canadian Boxing Association
- (b) Canadian Fencing Association
- (c) Canadian Gymnastic Association
- (d) Canadian Handball Association
- (e) Canadian Track and Field Association
- (f) Canadian Weight Lifting Association
- (g) Canadian Wrestling Association

Each of the foregoing Associations shall upon incorporation have the right to affiliate directly with its International governing body.

(2) Branch. Branch Members have the responsibility and jurisdiction over Amateur Sport Association and Individual Members as delegated to them by the Union in their respective geographical areas.

Those currently holding membership in the Union and the territory allotted to each is as follows:

- (a) The Alberta Branch
The Province of Alberta.
- (b) The British Columbia Branch
The Province of British Columbia.
- (c) The Central Ontario Branch
That part of Ontario not allotted to South Western Ontario and Thunder Bay Branches.
- (d) The Manitoba Branch
The Province of Manitoba.
- (e) The New Brunswick Branch
The Province of New Brunswick.
- (f) The Nova Scotia Branch
The Province of Nova Scotia.
- (g) The Prince Edward Island Branch
The Province of Prince Edward Island.
- (h) The Newfoundland Branch
The Province of Newfoundland.
- (i) The South-Western Ontario Branch
That part of Ontario south and west of a line drawn from a point on Lake Huron just north of Goderich, south-easterly to a point north of Stratford, thence easterly to a point south and west of Galt, thence east to Bronte, and including the Niagara Peninsula. The City of Galt shall have the right, if it so desires, to change by petition its allegiance from one branch to the other, but such change is to be made only once and after a conference with a committee composed of members of both branches.
- (j) The Quebec Branch
The Province of Quebec.
- (k) The Saskatchewan Branch
The Province of Saskatchewan.
- (l) The Thunder Bay Branch
That part of Ontario extending to the Manitoba Boundary on the west, the Algoma Central Railway on the east and Sault Ste. Marie on the south.

(m) Directorate of Physical Education and Recreation,
Canadian Armed Forces.

(3) Allied. National sports governing bodies allied with
the Union.

Those currently holding membership in the Union are as
follows:

- (a) Canadian Amateur Speed Skating Association
- (b) Canadian Kodakan Black Belt Association
- (c) Canadian Snowshoers' Union
- (d) Canadian Team Handball Federation

(4) Affiliated. Nationally known organizations who are
interested in the promotion, assistance or study of amateur sports in
Canada and who co-operate with the Union in the promotion of such sports.

Those currently holding membership in the Union are as
follows:

- (a) Canadian Junior Chamber of Commerce
- (b) Federation of the Silent Sports of Canada
- (c) Royal Canadian Legion
- (d) National Council of Y.M.C.A.
- (e) Canadian National Exhibition
- (f) Expo 67
- (g) Pacific National Exhibition

(5) Individual.

(a) Athletic. Persons who register with a Branch of
the Union in order to be eligible for competition.

(b) Associate. Persons who desire to assist in the
promotion of amateur sports and who must register with the Branch of the
Union in which they reside.

(c) Sustaining. Persons who contribute an annual amount
to further the aims and objects of the Union.

(d) Life. Persons who make a single contribution to
further the aims and objects of the Union.

(e) Industrial. Companies who contribute an annual
amount to further the aims and objects of the Union.

6. The Board of Directors shall determine from time to time the
annual dues payable by each class of membership and the contribution to be
made by Life Members.

7. (1) The Board of Directors may admit any applicant to any
class of membership subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed
by resolution of the said Board.

(2) In the event that the club membership of a Branch Member
is reduced to less than four, the membership of such Branch Member in the
Union shall be referred to the Board of Directors of the Union who shall be
empowered by By-Law to allot the territory and the surviving clubs of such
Branch Member to such other Branch Member or Members as it shall deem
advisable.

(3) In the event that an organization consisting of four or more clubs makes application to the Union for membership as a Branch Member, the Board of Directors shall be empowered to admit such organization as a Branch Member by By-Law and to allot territory to such organization.

(4) The Board of Directors shall review the territory allotted to Branch Members from time to time and may by By-Law alter the territory allotted to such members.

8. Any member except a Branch Member may withdraw from the Union by delivering a written resignation to the Secretary of the Union; provided that an Amateur Sports Association Member must give 12 months' notice in writing of its resignation, and such resignation must be approved, in accordance with the By-Laws of such member.

9. (1) Any member who accepts membership in the Union shall be deemed to have undertaken to abide by the provisions of the By-Laws, rules and regulations of the Union.

(2) Any violation of the By-Laws, rules and regulations of the Union by a member shall render such member liable to suspension or expulsion by the Board of Directors. In the event a member is suspended or expelled by a resolution of the Board of Directors, such member may appeal to the annual meeting of members which may allow or dismiss the appeal by a majority vote of members present.

10. The affairs of each Branch Member shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws, rules and regulations of the Union insofar as the same are applicable. A Branch Member may enact By-Laws and prescribe rules and regulations for its management but such By-Laws, rules and regulations shall not become operative unless and until approved by the Board of Directors of the Union.

11. The affairs of each Amateur Sport Association Member shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws of the Union insofar as the same are applicable. An Amateur Sport Association Member may enact By-Laws for its management but such By-Laws shall not become operative unless and until approved by the Board of Directors of the Union.

.....

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

46. The following Committees and such others as may by By-Law be provided for from time to time shall be Standing Committees constituted to assist the Board of Directors in carrying on the affairs of the Union:

(1) Affiliations and Alliances.

(2) Finance.

- (3) Grants in Aid.
- (4) Honors and Awards.
- (5) Legislation.
- (6) Membership.
- (7) Registration.
- (8) Public Relations.
- (9) Women's Advisory.
- (10) Records.

47. The Executive Committee shall at each annual meeting of the Union appoint a Chairman and twelve members of the Union to be members of each of the aforesaid committees.

48. Each Standing Committee shall hold at least one meeting each year. A special meeting may be called by the Chairman of any Committee upon his giving at least ten days' notice in writing to each Committee Member.

49. Five members of each Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting of the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

50. The Chairman of each Committee shall forward to the Secretary at least thirty days prior to the annual meeting a complete report of the activities of the Committee.

APPENDIX G

AMATEURISM*

Objectives:

From birth to maturity and old age, through almost every walk of life the play instinct and the competitive spirit are factors of extreme importance in the lives of every individual.

The child is a playing animal, expressing through its stages of development the periods of civilization through which its ancestors have lived. It must play, it must express itself mentally and physically in order that growth might progress. Wise direction of its normal, natural instincts is necessary if we wish the child to attain the end that is desired. The instinct to play is present always, the elements in play are racially old, but the forms that the play take are new and ever changing. With growth and development, new forms of exercise are followed, but always the same underlying fundamental principles, the instincts of play and competition which are the governing factors thereof.

The joy of effort, the national ideal of health, the love of accomplishment for the honor it brought was the ideal of Ancient Greece; the laurel wreath with its symbolism, a reward truly great, but of no intrinsic value was sought for and fought for without any thought except an ideal, sport and exercise as a means to an end, that of health and efficiency. The freedom and spontaneity of many of our activities have been replaced by tabulation, exactness and dictation until there has been removed in many cases, all the values except the purely physiological ones emanating from participation in some modern games.

The objective should be the promotion and preservation of health and organic vigor, considering health in its broadest sense, not merely as resistance or protection against disease, but as a condition of mind and body in which the individual can make the fullest possible contribution to the welfare of mankind. Such a state of health necessitates complete and thorough medical examination, the early detection of communicable disease and physical defects, with methods for the treatment of the unfit. It necessitates the protection of the individual through sanitary safeguards, instruction in and the means of

*A.S. Lamb, B.P.E., M.D. Amateurism. A pamphlet prepared for the A.A.U. of C., Montreal, 1925.

observing health laws by the individual. It necessitates further, participation in desirable neuro-muscular activities for the promotion of the efficiency of the human machine. Such activities are very varied indeed, but one phase, that of athletic competition offers opportunities not to be found in many other forms. Pleasurable participation in such activities offers an opportunity for the development of social and moral qualities such as initiative leadership, honesty, loyalty, fortitude in defeat, modesty in victory, co-operation, courage, courtesy and self-control. Thus, it is, that an important contribution can be made to citizenship.

Amateurism and Professionalism:

Unfortunately the Greek ideal of national efficiency has been lost through the ages and unfortunately also the ideal of amateurism has travelled a rocky road in the face of a growing spirit of professionalism and the commercialization of sports. Of late there has been a regrettable tendency toward the witnessing of a few employed gladiators selling their skill rather than the participation by many in healthful activities for the joy of competition. Care must be taken to consider this largely prevalent and growing spirit of commercialism and offset it with the vigorous promotion of wholesome amateurism for the rising generation.

There are two schools at present holding the field, the amateur fighting for ideals and the professional fighting for spoils. Contrast on the one hand, the true amateur who competes for the joy he receives and to whom a small token in the form of a medal or a ribbon is given for perhaps years of preparation; and when he competes he gives his best at all times. On the other hand, we find a capitalization of talent solely for financial gain and wherever this occurs, the means adopted are where and how can the most money be secured. The difference is, that the amateur with pride gives his best for the joy of effort, competition and accomplishment for no financial gain, while the professional sells his wares, is concerned only with the money involved, and is content to allow himself to be speculated in, to be bought or sold as cattle. The promoters of such activity - "These gentlemen are incapable of comprehending the type of mind that lies behind the amateur sportsman's attitude toward sport. Their only understanding of sport and sportsmen is of something and some people out of whom money can be made. Their only idea of victory is to win at any price - unless it is better worth their while to lose - at a price. What should they know of the true sportsman, after all."

Governing bodies of amateur sport have, however, no quarrel with the out-and-out professional. Amateur organizations have their ideals and principles which they must maintain, but they would infinitely rather see a man declare his intention openly to go into the professional ranks, than see the individual who is a cheat and a sneak thief, masked under the guise of amateurism, but who directly or indirectly receives material gain for his ability as an athlete. That

individual is a menace to all the true ideals of Amateurism and Sportsmanship and should relentlessly be driven from cover and denied the privilege of associating in competition with bona fide amateurs.

Consideration Necessary:

Is it not wise that we should be somewhat introspective, should we not look at the situation as it is in Canada today and consider the direction in which we are going. Undoubtedly many changes have taken place and unquestionably the attitude on the part of a great many of our athletes has changed, or rather is different to what it was years ago. Are we not creating in the minds of many, by the giving of uniforms, memberships, equipment, too liberal travelling allowances, training tables, special comforts, etc., an attitude of mind in which they, the athletes, feel that they are doing us a favor by playing in our games? Surely this is not a desirable state of mind and is it not only a short step across the border to professionalism. Are the changed conditions demanding a new interpretation of amateurism?

Certainly the present day problems are so acute that very careful consideration is necessary in order that we may either re-interpret our present regulations, or possibly amend them to meet conditions as they now exist.

The 1924 Olympic Congress at Paris discussed many pertinent problems in connection with amateurism and prepared a list of questions which were forwarded to the various International and National governing bodies. The replies received were discussed at the Prague Congress in June, 1925, where it is felt, by an exchange of opinion, much mutual help was obtained.

Problems:

It is regrettable that there must necessarily be regulations for the supervision of amateur competition. National bodies have been created and have adopted rules and regulations for the government and control of the activities under their jurisdiction. The Canadian Olympic Committee and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada with the many national allied bodies have adopted regulations which are very similar to those existing elsewhere.

Wherein are these regulations unsatisfactory, or what are the problems which must be faced. The International Olympic Committee's questionnaire and the program of the Prague Congress contained such problems as the following:

- Excessive travelling expenses.
- Too much material comfort.
- Women in the field of sport.
- Trips of too great length and frequency.
- False employment.

Indirect remuneration.
 Sale of sporting objects.
 Compensation for lost salary.
 Status of coaches and teachers.
 Mixing of professionals and amateurs.
 Number of exhibitions.
 Restrictions for adolescents.
 Restoration of the old world gymnasium.
 Co-operation of the Universities.
 Universal code of amateurism by all International
 federations and National organizations.
 The necessity of emphasizing education in sport by
 all possible means, stressing the features of
 loyalty, fair play and the spirit of chivalry.

Unfortunately it has been found necessary in recent years to enact legislation in order to define the difference between the amateur and the professional. It does seem, at times, as if the gap between the two were very narrow and it is a cause for concern as to whether this gap is not closing up on amateurism in view of the apparently strong trend shown toward commercialization. Some activities in some sections seem to show a retrograde rather than a progressive tendency. The small town athletic promoter who invests money in structures or equipment must bolster up his team to draw patronage. In many cases, he cares not for principles and adopts any means to accomplish his desire. With bigger crowds, more accommodation is necessary, more expense is called for, the winning team must be maintained and so the vicious cycle goes on and on.

Regulations:

Let us consider the regulations at present adopted by governing bodies of amateurism which have for many years been studying the problem of athletic administration, and let us consider the interpretation of these regulations as applied to the problems with which we are confronted.

In the main, the regulations of most governing bodies are similar and the rules of the A.A.U. of Canada state that an amateur is one who has never:

- (a) "Entered or competed in any athletic competition for a staked bet, moneys, private or public or gate receipts.
- (b) "Taught or assisted in the pursuit of any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood.
- (c) "Received any bonus or payment in lieu of loss of time while playing as a member of any club or engaged in any athletic sport or exercise, or any consideration whatever for any service as an athlete, except actual travelling or hotel expenses.
- (d) "Sold or pledged his prizes.
- (e) "Promoted an athletic competition for personal gain.

"An athlete who has competed with or against a professional for a prize or where gate receipts are charged or a collection taken up (except as may be specially provided for by the By-Laws of the Union), or has entered in any competition under a name other than his own, shall be ineligible for registration and competition as an amateur".

The A.A.U. of Canada provides for special consideration to be given to those who are truly amateurs at heart and conduct, but who are receiving remuneration for their services in supervising or teaching amateur athletics, and they are known as non-competing amateurs. Special consideration is also given to playground supervisors and "the misguided youth who without mature consideration has turned to the professional ranks."

A general definition adopted by some organizations is as follows:

An amateur is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and the physical, mental and social benefits he derives therefrom, who receives no material remuneration, either directly or indirectly, and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation.

Spirit of Amateurism:

The spirit of amateurism as stated by the N.A.A.F. is as follows:

(a) "The spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, fair play, and courtesy on the part of the participants, hosts, guests, officials and spectators. It stoops to no petty technicalities to twist or avoid the rules or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

(b) "It implies a recognition of the marked influence of athletics in developing organic vigor, physical fitness, intellectual efficiency, moral qualities and social habits. It seeks to increase their value by exalting the standards of all sport.

(c) "It is opposed to all practices which are harmful to individual or amateur athletics in general. It recognizes the need of wise organization and supervision of athletics and co-operation in making these efficient."

It is my personal belief that:

(a) Competitive athletics, properly supervised offer an unsurpassed opportunity for the development of the physical, moral and social characteristics of the boy, through the development of courage, self-control, subordination, loyalty and honesty. "The motive of keen, honorable competition and rivalry, properly controlled is one of the finest weapons in the moral arsenal."

(b) A policy of "athletics for all" is far more desirable than devoting most of our time, energy and money on the specialization of the few.

(c) There are great dangers attendant upon the over specialization and commercialization of representative teams, in the desire to win.

(d) The fundamental principle of participation in athletics, that of playing the game for the love of the game, should be adhered to much more closely than it is at the present time.

(e) Athletic contests should themselves give joy and recreation to competitor and spectator alike and the popularity or appeal should depend as little as possible upon extrinsic motives, such as publicity campaigns and similar means which are frequently employed.

(f) Amateurism, the love of gentlemanly sport for its own sake is an absolute essential to wholesome competition and should constantly be preached through word and deed by not only all the officials of the Union, but all those interested in the welfare of amateur athletics and sportsmanship.

Dean Angell of Yale University in his "Confession of Faith in Matters Athletic" makes the following statement:

"I believe professionalism consists of a spirit, a point of view; that it is decidedly frequent among nominal amateurs and that it is by no means to be defined solely in terms of money value set on athletic services, although this is perhaps, its commonest sign. Men who play for motives other than the love of the game, men to whom victory, however won, is the controlling end, are men already on the road to professionalism, men who have in some measure sacrificed their amateurism."

The Policy:

What then shall our policy be? Shall it be one of adaptation to meet the situation we find in some localities? Are we to recognize evils which we know to exist and meet them by changing our regulations? Will this effect a cure, or will it not mean further license to violate to a still greater extent the spirit of amateurism? If laws and regulations are not observed, there is no reason to change our ideals and our laws to make the action of law breakers legal. It is known that all laws are broken, but if they were not, there would be no necessity of having them. Such action, however, does not in any way legalize the violation.

Wherever there is an ideal or a chosen position to be held, there must naturally be an understanding, an agreement, or regulations for the observance of same. Our regulations must, of necessity, be strict for experience has taught us that such regulations are necessary. The amendment to our amateur definition made last year whereby it is now possible to reinstate "a misguided youth" was a relaxation of the principle "once a professional, always a professional." Such an individual, even though reinstated as an amateur in Canada, would not be eligible to take part in the Olympic Games. To meet certain local situations, and it no doubt is a problem, a proposal has been made to reimburse athletes for lost time when engaging in competition which takes them away from their

daily labors. Such a proposal would mean a further fundamental change to our principles and the regulations under which we now operate.

That is the reason for this proposal? Is it not just another indication of the desire of interested parties to strengthen the team to win, another evidence of over specialization, another link in the chain of evidence which shows the tendency to have the best representation possible regardless of how it is secured. It would be an extremely dangerous amendment to adopt and one that would be fraught with far more danger and much greater difficulty than that which presents itself in a few isolated cases at the present time. This amendment has not, to date, met with favor by the International Olympic Committee nor the English A.A.A., it was defeated by a large majority at the Prague Congress, and it is my opinion that it would be very unwise to adopt such a drastic change in our amateur code.

Now that it is possible to reinstate a professional; if we should pay athletes for lost time and allow amateurs and professionals to play together (as has been forcibly requested by some sections), what would there be left for the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to do. The Union would immediately lose its effectiveness and be out of business within a year.

Our regulations do, however, need amending as it does not seem fair that for the slightest infraction of a rule, a man be debarred from competition for a year. It seems necessary to have an amendment submitted which would more clearly define "Suspension" and "Professionalization" so that the very minor offences may be dealt with as special cases. With the offences more clearly defined and thoroughly understood and without any relaxation of principles, it would then be possible to follow President Findlay's suggestion for a graded punishment, a sliding scale of penalties, which would fit the offence. However, herein lies a great danger. If such a plan be adopted, extreme care should be exercised:

- (a) On the penalty agreed upon for specific offences and
- (b) On the classification given the individual when the offence committed is dealt with.

We must recognize that regulations are necessary, they are known to the athletes, they must be observed, and if they are not, then an appropriate punishment should be inflicted and ignorance of the rules should not be accepted nor should leniency be shown. While favoring personally some plan as outlined above, it is only with the reservation that extreme care be exercised and that it will not mean a giving up of the principles under which the Amateur Athletic Union has assumed the place in the athletic life of our country that it holds today. The criticism of interested citizens on the amateur situation lead to the belief that they do not sympathize with the Jekyll and Hyde athlete and such criticisms should be interpreted as encouraging, showing that public opinion and public support will be given to any suggestion or action which will mean an improvement in the present situation.

Co-operation Necessary:

There are many interested citizens, in no way officially connected with the administration of athletics, who believe that amateurism should prevail and who are directly opposed to the false amateur. It is a very unfortunate circumstance that many people, while in possession of information on which athletes should be suspended, do not volunteer to give this information to the proper authorities. It is felt by them perhaps, that it would not be quite the honorable thing to do and yet those people are staunch supporters of amateur athletics. The operation of amateur athletics is entirely on a voluntary basis and how can those men, who are giving of their time and energy to maintain high principles in sport, ever hope to get the best results unless they receive the whole-hearted co-operation of every true sportsman. The athlete who is contemptible enough to act unfairly should not be protected and every citizen who is really interested in amateurism should deem it his duty to pass on to the proper authorities any information he may have, which would expose unfair and underhand tactics on the part of anyone connected with amateur athletics. To circulate without officially reporting upon unfounded rumors, to talk slightly of amateurism and to fail to carry out one's obligations is, it is felt, just as harmful as the violation of the amateur code. The employer who pays to an athlete more than he is worth for the work he does, mainly for the sake of building up a team, or who subsidizes a salary in any way because of athletic ability, is an enemy of amateurism. The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada needs the assistance of all those interested in its welfare and it sincerely hopes for active and sympathetic co-operation on the part of all followers of good, clean, honorable amateur sport.

Whatever the Amateur Athletic Union sees fit to do in its deliberations, whatever regulations are adopted, the spirit of amateurism must prevail and the regulations be adhered to rigorously. There is a very clear distinction between the professional and the amateur; if not proven by fact, in many cases easily done so by the attitude and the spirit displayed. The athlete must choose, we must choose, on which side of the dividing line we are going to travel and if we choose amateurism, may we do so, only with the thorough knowledge of the importance of the regulations adopted for our guidance. There must be a firm conviction of the ideals of amateurism and sportsmanship, with a sincerity of purpose far above personal interests, with a keen desire to promote and stimulate interest and participation by the younger generation in the joy of effort and in the love of the game for the game's sake.

Recommendations:

1. Recognition of the values to be derived from properly supervised athletics, which are briefly stated at the outset and the contribution that can be made toward citizenship.
2. Recognition of the evils in misdirected athletics on the part of both promoter, spectator and competitor.
3. Careful consideration of the tendency in our own communities.

Correct and properly classify individuals and teams into the categories where they belong.

4. Do our utmost to support the ideals of amateurism and promote the love of play for its own sake, the spirit of chivalry, fair play and honesty in all our competitions.

5. Enlist the aid of men who have ideals of amateurism and sportsmanship and who have the courage of their convictions to fearlessly administer the spirit of the rules and the maintenance of the highest standards of sportsmanship.

APPENDIX H

TENTATIVE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE INTERMINGLING OF PROFESSIONALS AND AMATEURS*

At the Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of Canada, held in Ottawa December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1932, the following resolution (No. 95) was presented by the Saskatchewan Branch:

"Amend Article III of the Constitution to make provision that an athlete competing in professional sport be permitted to become registered as an amateur in other sports governed by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and its allied governing bodies, and that he be debarred only from participating in amateur competition in the particular sport in which he may be engaged professionally".

After much discussion, the following amendment was carried:

"That the Saskatchewan resolution be referred to a special committee for careful analysis in order:

- (a) That a study be made of the situation in Canada as well as International and Olympic relationships;
- (b) That a brief be prepared, presenting the arguments for and against;
- (c) That this brief be forwarded to all Branches and Allied Bodies for study and report;
- (d) That the finding, together with a recommendation be submitted at the next Annual Meeting of this body".

PROCEDURE

It was not until early in March that the personnel of the Committee was finally decided upon and on March 30th, 1933, correspondence was initiated with the following International Sport Governing Federations, requesting copies of their Constitutions, By-laws, Rules and Regulations: Athletics, Rowing, Boxing, Fencing, Association Football, Gymnastics, Ice Hockey, Wrestling, Swimming, Skating and Skiing.

*Photographed from the files of the Directorate of Fitness and Amateur Sport, Department of Health and National Welfare, Ottawa, May, 1969 (This material also appears in 1933 Minutes of A.A.U. of C.

In addition, the following definite questions were asked in order to secure direct information on the problems under consideration:

- (a) If an athlete competes with or against professionals in any form of sport, does your organization permit him to take part in amateur activities under your jurisdiction?
- (b) If an athlete does not lose his amateur status by competing with or against professionals, please state under what sports this permission is granted?
- (c) Is it possible for a professional athlete to be reinstated and take part in amateur activities under your jurisdiction?

A summary of the answers appears later.

AUTHORITY AND REGULATIONS OF GOVERNING BODIES

In order to avoid confusion in later references to the various Governing bodies, it is felt wise to insert at this time, a brief statement of the authority and regulations as they apply to the problem.

1. The International Olympic Committee

"An Athlete taking part in the Olympic Games must satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) "Must not be, or knowingly have become, a professional in the sport for which he is entered or in any other sport.
- (b) "Must not have received reimbursement or compensation for loss of salary.
- (c) "Must sign the following declaration on his honour: 'I, the undersigned, declare on my honour that I am an Amateur according to the Olympic Rules of Amateurism'.
- (d) "Must take the 'Olympic Oath'".

2. The International Federations.

Each International sport governing federation of which there are twenty, are made of the national bodies which control different forms of sport. In Canada, e.g., the Hockey Association is a member of the International Ice Hockey Federation, the A.A.U. is a member of the Athletic, Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing and Gymnastic Federations, the Swimming Association is a member of the International Swimming Federation.

These Federations are responsible for the carrying out of the Olympic events in their respective sports and the rules of competition laid down by them are the only ones recognized. Subject to the regulations quoted under (1) above, "the definition of an amateur as drawn up by the respective International Federations of sport is recognized for the admission of athletes taking part in the Olympic Games."

3. The National Governing Bodies

In some countries there may be a national body governing each different sport, in other countries, one national body may control a number of different sports as, for example, in Canada and the United States. In England, there are separate national bodies controlling track and field, boxing, wrestling, etc., which in Canada, are all controlled by the A.A.U. These national bodies may differ in the amateur definition under which they operate, but the definition of each respective International Federation must, however, be complied with for International competition including the Olympic Games.

THE AMATEUR DEFINITION

(The following statement includes certain extracts from Carnegie Bulletin, No. 18).

"Controversies over the Status of the Amateur developed with the rise of competitive sport in England, and as competition and the desire to win became more acute, questions concerning what means might be taken to secure victory grew more insistent, later to be drowned in the chorus lauding sport for the sake of the sport itself".

As early as 1823 in the Oxford Inter-college races, Christ Church refused to row because the boatbuilder, Stephen Harris, was rowing for Brasenose and Isaac King, a waterman, pulled an oar in the Jesus boat. Christ Church men "used to run on the bank alongside the Brasenose boat shouting 'No hired watermen'".

Intermittently until 1879, the discussions were continued, but in that year the Hanley Stewards adopted rules as to who was not an amateur and the segregation became firmly established in rowing. This was the first sport in which a governing body attempted to solve through statute, the problems implied and the definition then adopted formed the basis of our present day status.

The Football Association established a distinction in Status between the amateur and the professional in 1885, and the Rugby Football Union in 1886, passed its first regulation designed to prevent private gain from the game. The question of "broken time", sometimes considered of recent origin, was the cause of much controversy in 1893, and it was argued that "players were coming to value the game only for the cash return that it gave them. It was also felt that the mingling of amateur and professional players on the same team destroyed unity". This led to the secession of several clubs and the formation of the Northern Union. Also, a few years later the question of "monetary testimonials" as the cause of much discussion.

Although Dr. W. G. Grace by his great skill as a cricketer, enabled the Gentlemen to win from the Players, he was the recipient in monetary testimonials of more than £9000. The years during which these gifts

were made, 1879 and 1896, were times of the most intense discussion of the amateur problem in British sport. Since 1896, a fairly unified conception of what characterises the amateur has been extended into practically every field of British sport.

From these early beginnings, national controlling bodies and international federations have inherited traditions, which in the main are similar, though we still find many glaring inconsistencies persisting which seem difficult for us to comprehend. Modifications have become necessary in the light of changing interests and popularity, but it is safe to say that there is a very close parallel between gate money, professionalization and eligibility problems. Commercialization is insidious, it is difficult to say where it begins or where it may end, but it is certain that as it increases in any form of sport, it carries along with it many new problems, not the least of which is the amateur status. These problems have been faced by national and international bodies almost continuously, in the light of changing conditions and standards. The general distinction between the amateur and the professional has been maintained on the basis that the amateur plays games because he enjoys them, because "he neither directly or indirectly receives any material compensation therefrom" and because of the sheer joy of competition and the delight of well co-ordinated physical and mental effort. The professional also enjoys games but his interest in the game is modified by the monetary or material reward he secures from participation therein. The classification, however, probably should not be made entirely on the basis of money value, for "men who play for motives other than the love of the game, men to whom victory, however won, is the controlling end, are men already on the road to professionalism, men who have in some measure sacrificed their amateurism".

The code in force in the A.A.U. of C. is essentially the same as in most of the national bodies and the proposals which are under discussion are for the purpose of giving serious consideration as to whether the conditions in Canada warrant some amendment to the existing amateur definition.

THE PROPOSAL

The proposal, as stated at the outset, is to modify the regulations so that a professional in one sport would be eligible for registration as an amateur in other forms of sport. Space does not permit the propounding of arguments for and against such a proposal. Perhaps a brief statement or two will suffice.

There are those who declare that "times and opinions have changed and we are attempting the difficult task of hiding the facts from ourselves". One writer says, "Briefly the solution or a great part of that solution may be summed up laconically in half a dozen words. Let Amateurs and professionals play together Let prowess be the yardstick, not age-old shibboleths that went out of fashion in Victoria's day. Then it might mean something to carry an amateur card. It means nothing now." Another suggests that the legislation and not the leaders are to blame and

says, "If the amateur legislation would fall in with the practical trend of the times and permit such bona fide amateurs as exist to compete with those amateurs who take it in cash, small bills preferred, then the hypocrisy would automatically end. Each brand of athlete could fly his true colours. But the legislation, though definitely showing the trend of the times and broadening out in cheering fashion, has not by any means yet reached that common-sense point. Until it does, hypocrisy must still be the prevailing factor in amateur hockey". Further, a report on the Pictou, N.S., Advocate, in speaking of the Maritime hockey victory said, "We all know that it is purely professional, that every man on the team is paid his salary regularly".

On the other hand, it is contended that such a drastic change would only lead to further abuses; that such further relaxation would be fraught with far more danger and much greater difficulty than that which would be sacrificing the spirit and practice of amateurism which carries with it a high sense of honour, fair play, courtesy and the love of the game for its own sake; that it has been tried and has failed; that because our jails are crowded it is no reason why our criminal code should be changed to legalize further offences; that amateurism is sound at heart as is evidenced by the fact that of eleven thousand hockey players in the Province of Ontario, only twenty-seven of them applied for a change in residence; that this is an Amateur Athletic Union, and should concern itself with amateurs; that such a proposal would seriously interfere with Canada's representation in International and Olympic Competition; that the privileges now extended to "pastimes" are in a very different category to revenue-producing sports; that the spirit of amateurism must be promulgated, it must prevail and the regulations must be adhered to rigourously.

The amateur status and its preservation rests upon the conscience of the sportsman and no amount of legislation can achieve the development of a sports tradition which is of such inestimable value to our man of tomorrow. Much of our so-called amateur sport is riddled with double-dealing, pretense, hypocrisy and deceit. Public opinion is vigourously opposed to such tactics and honest legislators must be courageous enough to see that "shamateurism", disappears. Whether amateurs and professionals are allowed to "mix" or not, local and personal interests must be sacrificed for the common good and men who have the courage of their convictions must fearlessly administer the affairs of the Union.

THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

It has frequently been suggested that Canada would do well to follow the regulations which govern amateur sport in Great Britain. As already inferred, Canada has in a large measure inherited her regulations from the Mother Country and the traditions in most of our sports are directly traceable thereto. Undoubtedly, the one most treasured is that of "playing the game", the rallying call of British sportsmen, which is so well exemplified by Sir Henry Newbolt in "Play up, Play up and Play the Game". Dr. Howard Savage contends that the inheritance of the Spirit of Sportsmanship is equally as important as the inheritance of English Common Law, or the English Language.

If the existing British regulations controlling sport were adopted by Canadian governing bodies, it would mean, as far as the amateur status is concerned:

1. Boxing

A person accepting money for acting as an official could not be recognized as an amateur, otherwise no change.

2. Cricket

No change.

3. Association Football

No change.

4. Rugby Football (English)

A very much more exacting code than is applicable in Canada, e.g., no paid coach or trainer could be employed, etc.

5. Rowing (A.R.A. and Hanley Stewards)

An oarsman would not be eligible as an amateur "who is or has been, by trade or employment for wages, a mechanic, artisan or labourer, or engaged in any menial duty". The N.A.R.A. does not subscribe to the above, but does agree with the others that such a person can not be an amateur oarsman, "who has ever been employed in or about boats as a means of pecuniary gain".

6. Swimming

A swimmer would not lose his amateur status by taking part with or against professionals (provided no prize money is offered), in Baseball, Association Football, Tennis and certain pastimes, such as are applicable in Canada.

7. Track and Field

An amateur would not lose his status by competing with or against professionals in Association Football, provided such games have no connection with an athletic meeting. (Cricket and Golf are also permitted, as is the case in Canada). Would not provide for the "non-competing amateur" regulations of the A.A.U. of C.

8. Wrestling

No change.

It is well to be reminded of the fact that there are different national bodies for each form of sport in England, whereas in Canada the A.A.U. controls several different forms. As will be seen from the above, the only sports in which greater freedom is allowed than in Canada, are track and field and swimming in which amateur athletes do not lose their status by competing with or against professionals in certain sports. (No data are available concerning Gymnastics and Ice Hockey).

OTHER NATIONAL BODIES

The manner in which other national bodies deal with such matters is shown in the summary below. Further details, together with handbooks of regulations are available.

THE INTERNATIONAL SPORT GOVERNING FEDERATIONS

These Federations lay down the rules of competition and set the amateur status of those eligible to take part in international contests and the Olympic Games.

(A summary of answers to the questionnaire sent to International Bodies is attached.)

OBSERVATIONS

In accordance with instructions received, opinions of Branches and Allied Bodies must be secured before your Committee can submit its recommendations. An endeavour has been made to submit facts (not arguments) so that the implications involved will be understood. The Committee's recommendations will be based upon the facts presented, together with the opinions which are expressed by the Branches and Allied Members. In order that the Committee might have a fair opportunity to have this done, observations are requested at the earliest possible date.

In the consideration of this brief, it is well to keep in mind the difference between a professional in one sport being able to play as an amateur in other sports (as is called for in the original resolution) and an amateur being permitted to retain his status while taking part with or against professionals.

Your Committee contends that those who desire to commercialize their athletic ability should be perfectly free to do so, and urges your careful consideration of the above statement in answering the following questions: -

Would the amateur athletic situation in Canada be improved by:

(a) Greater laxity in our present regulations?

(b) A more sincere and thorough administration of the existing code?

.....

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- A.A.A.: Amateur Athletic Association.
- A.A.A. of C.: Amateur Athletic Association of Canada.
- A.A.F. of C.: Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada.
- A.A.U.: Amateur Athletic Union.
- A.A.U. of C.: Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
- A.C.: Athletic Club.
- A.S.A. of C.: Amateur Swimming Association of Canada.
- B.C.A.L.A.: British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse Association.
- B.E.G.: British Empire Games.
- B.E.G.A.: British Empire Games Association.
- C.A.A.O.: Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.
- C.A.A.U.: Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.
- C.A.H.A.: Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.
- C.A.L.A.: Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association.
- C.A.S.A.: Canadian Amateur Skating Association.
- C.A.S.A.: Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.
- C.A.S.F.: Canadian Amateur Sports Federation.
- C.C.A.: Canadian Canoe Association.
- C.H.A.: Canadian Hockey Association.
- C.I.A.U.: Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.
- C.L.A.: Canadian Lacrosse Association.
- C.L.T.A.: Canadian Lawn Tennis Association.
- C.O.A.: Canadian Olympic Association.

C.O.C.: Canadian Olympic Committee.

C.P.A.A.A.: Canadian Police Amateur Athletic Association.

C.R.F.U.: Canadian Rugby Football Union.

C.R.U.: Canadian Rugby Union.

C.S.A.C.: Canadian Sports Advisory Council.

C.W.A.: Canadian Wheelmens' Association.

D.F.A.: Dominion of Canada Football Association.

F. & A.S.: Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate.

I.A.A.F.: International Amateur Athletic Federation.

I.O.C.: International Olympic Committee.

M.A.C.: Manhattan Athletic Club.

M.A.A.A.: Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

M.P.C.: Montreal Police Club

N.C.A.A.: National Collegiate Athletic Association.

N.H.A.: National Hockey Association.

N.Y.A.C.: New York Athletic Club

R.A.F.: Royal Air Force.

W.A.A.F. of C.: Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada.

W.C.I.A.U.: Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

Y.M.C.A.: Young Men's Christian Association.

Y.W.C.A.: Young Women's Christian Association.

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